FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 068 *6 April 1984*

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HONECKER ON DISARMAMENT, COUNTERDEPLOYMENT

DW051245 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has now answered a letter from the West German peace movement (published by FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU on 2 April) on the arrest of GDR peace activists. In that letter, which was written on 20 March, the coordination committee asked for the release of 20 friends of peace arrested in the GDR. The following is the text of Honecker's 30 March reply to Josef Leinen:

Dear Mr Leinen!

I have received your letter. It provides an opportunity for me to reiterate that the GDR continues to do everything in its power to ensure peace and prevent the nuclear self-destruction of mankind. There is general knowledge of the comprehensive efforts that we, together with our allies, are undertaking to limit to the extent possible the harm done as a result of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. This deployment, as well as the counterdeployment which thereby has become necessary in the GDR, have not made the situation more secure. Rather, the situation is less secure. In our view this process should be halted, those new missile systems already deployed should be removed, and the situation prior to deployment should be restored.

As you know, millions of people in the GDR are committed to these goals. No one here is persecuted for supporting peace and disarmament in the East and West. On the contrary, those who work in the GDR peace movement even have the advantage that their peace interests are in line with the government's policy.

Naturally, the exercising of rights in our state also includes the fulfillment of duties and the observance of socialist legislation. Our society cannot accept violations. You can proceed from the fact that the GDR state authorities examine and decide on all relevant circumstances with care and responsibility. This also applies to the matter your raised.

In assessing these things we must not neglect the fact that the policy of intensified armament and confrontation pursued by the United States still continues unchecked. In view of these war preparations, it is absolutely necessary to ensure the defensive capability of our Republic and the socialist community at an adequate level. There is no other way to check those who are toying with the mad idea of a nuclear first strike. In doing this, we are by no means proponents of a balance of terror, but of the principle of equal security for all. To this end we have made many proposals to limit and reduce weapons.

We want a Europe without nuclear means of mass destruction and without chemical weapons -- a Europe where the states and peoples, irrespective of all differences, can live and work peacefully together. We feel linked with everyone who strives for these same goals.

With kind regards,

E. Honecker

CHERNENKO LETTER TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

LD052042 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 4 Apr 84

["Commentary of the Day" by Horst Grothe]

[Text] It can be catastrophic when a car gets out of control. People can be killed, and not only those responsible for an accident caused through speeding or otherwise but also people who mind their own business. However, it would be incomparably worse if the arms race were to get out of control. In reply to a letter from the Socialist International, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the arms race is becoming increasingly faster and threatening. It is the United States that has adopted this suicidal pace and that offers day after day the latest versions in the technology of human destruction.

Chernenko therefore pointed to the limit to all this. He did it using an example that is particularly close: Every U.S. nuclear missile deployed on West European territory, he wrote, means a new step toward a dangerous limit. Hence there is need for a return, a change, and a change for the better -- a return to a situation that existed prior to the start of deployment, and a return to dialogue, conducted in an honest and businesslike manner. The U.S. President has so far conducted only a monologue which consists above all in complaining to the world public at large that he is being constantly compelled to ask for money from Congress for new arms because the Soviet Union has once again gained a military lead in this or that field, He says no word of the fact that the Soviet Union has had an enormous lead in proposals which detail how to avoid an arms race and to change toward disarmament; above all, no word to the slandered Soviet Union because if he were to speak to it, then dialogue would be a fact. Instead, negotiations were deliberately disorganized so that they had to be broken off. So far the Americans have offered nothing, absolutely nothing of practical value in return for the Soviet proposals. It would not have been a bad idea if the Americans had offered something equivalent to the renunciation of a nuclear first strike. Everybody knows that this came from the Soviet side. What is more, Moscow has already renounced a first strike and has added to this a whole catalogue of possibilities in various areas of nuclear, chemical, biological arms.

It is indeed rather strange for the BBC to state concerning Chernenko's letter that it does not contain a single phrase pointing to a fundamental change in the Soviet attitude. Indeed, this would be quite impossible. Should the Soviet Union perhaps have stated that it is now in favor of a first strike, in favor of militarizing space, and against a nuclear arms freeze, against a ban of chemical weapons, or simply in favor of the use of military force? This would indeed be a fundamental change. For it would accord with Washington's position, but no longer with mankind's position. So what is the point of the BBC announcing that this letter would have been a first-rate opportunity to make public a new initiative, never mind what kind? There are truly enough Soviet initiatives -- this is not the problem. The problem is to negotiate at last. Indeed, it was yet another Soviet initiative which stated that the USSR is prepared to speak about any proposal submitted by the other side which is serious and businesslike, and the sooner the better. But when the other side makes no proposals, when existing proposals are merely rejected, or when it is pretended that there have never been any Soviet proposals, this does not lead to peace.

Finally, the objective is to preserve life itself; therefore there is no use for nuclear arms, but rather for renouncing force altogether and dismantling the hostile image of a Soviet threat.

Recently the well-known nuclear physicist and writer Fritjof Capra, of the University of California at Berkeley, called the negative American attitude a pathological fixation on the position of a possible victory in a nuclear war. Indeed this is a pathological attitude. But illnesses can be cured, relations be improved, and an atmosphere of international confidence can be restored. Chernenko said that the way to move toward that is by joint effotts and the existence of political will. There was a time when this was a popular direction in the United States, as indicated by the two words good will. Good evening.

CHERNENKO, REAGAN STATEMENTS CONTRASTED

AU051526 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 5 Apr 84

["Towards a Dangerous Limit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5, (Todor Stoyanov, BTA commentator) -- Apparently the arms race is heading for dangerous limit. In his answer to an address made by the Socialist International Mr. Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, pointed out with alarm that the arms race is growing more and more dangerous.

Some Western politicians prefer to turn blind eyes to the danger of a nuclear cataclysm -- the tragic end of the arms race. Prompted by this the Soviet leader expressed his amazement at the fact that at the same time certain imperialist circles harbour the illusion that nothing out of the ordinary is happening, feeling content to make a mock demonstration of their love for peace.

Paradoxically, U.S. and West European statesman are calling for a dialogue, while undermining it at the same time with actions seeking the achievement of military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. As has been repeatedly stated a dialogue is possible only if it is honest and leads to agreements which observe the principle of equality and equal security. For the Soviet Union this is the only key to negotiations. The West wants Moscow to return to the round table, disregarding the missiles surrounding it and the feverish attempts at forcing it into a situation when under U.S. dictation, it will be made to accept conditions perilous to socialism.

Mr. Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that there is an enormous difference between manipulation with peace-loving phrases and willingness for a dialogue from which the cause of world peace will benefit. He stressed the importance of adopting those norms which could create preconditions for a favourable change of climate.

Mr. Konstantin Chernenko's answer is an expression of the will and the determination of Moscow for constructive actions in the name of peace.

At the same time last night's press conference revealed that President Reagan is doing nothing else but talking about peace. The implicit and explicit meaning of his speech showed that Washington will continue to walk the reverse path to peace. This is being illustrated by the working out of a space anti-satellite system, by Western Europe's further conversion into a base of sophisticated nuclear weapons and the wide-ranging efforts of launching a first strike at the Soviet Union. It is obvious that Mr Reagan is still sticking to his attitude and policy towards South America and the Middle East, to everything which may bring about a disruption of the balance between the two states in favour of the United States and therefore brings the issue of war to the foreground.

REAGAN REMARKS ON SPACE, CHEMICAL ARMS REVIEWED

Seeks Funds for Development

LD052143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, asked Congress for allocation of more financial means for research and production of chemical weapons. At the press conference in Washington President Reagan hypocritically claimed that the United States is allegedly for a world-wide ban on chemical weapons. At the same time, however, he stressed that the United States would not only maintain but also broaden its chemical arsenal.

Again Rejects Treaty

LD052132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 5 Apr (ADN) -- On Wednesday U.S. President Reagan again rejected a treaty to ban space-based weapons. At a press conference in the White House he claimed that it is impossible to control such weapons. That is why the United States must have these systems. Ronald Reagan stated that military strength is an integral part of U.S. diplomacy. It is clear from his statement that the CIA-controlled acts of war against Nicaragua will continue.

The President said that the United States wants to submit to the Geneva disarmament conference a draft agreement on banning chemical weapons. He did not comment on the draft agreement put forward by the USSR on banning the development, manufacture, and storage of these weapons. Reagan also ignored the proposal by the Warsaw Pact states to free Europe from chemical weapons.

Two Sides Must Talk

LD052341 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Hans-Juergen Wittenburg commentary]

[Text] If one were to believe the innumerable White House peace protestations which have been echoing across the Atlantic of late, one could well believe that Konstantin Chernenko's reiteration of the many Soviet disarmament proposals were really quite superfluous. Only yesterday, President Reagan once again announced, as he put it, bold initiatives for a ban on chemical weapons. But -- and this but is symptomatic, because we have heard it all before; he began his "made in United States" peace offensive with his January speech.

However, before one could agree on a ban on chemical weapons, it was said, the United States would first of all have to force their production to give the USSR an incentive to negotiate. In other words, in order to put pressure on them.

Reagan, since assuming office, has been trying to get additional funds from Congress. For the 1985 budget alone over $1 billion have been asked for. In this connection the words of the adviser of the U.S. defense secretary should not be fogotten, he justified the storing of large quantities of chemical combat agents in the FRG. These are required, he said, in order to be able to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The United States would like to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a ban on the militarization of space, the Reagan administration's report to Congress stated earlier this week. However, there is no sufficient verification method and therefore such talks had to be abandoned. Leaving aside the fact that verification opportunities could still be found if there was serious political intention to achieve disarmament agreements -- I recall here the SALT treaties -- then the question still remains: Why is such a star war being prepared with such haste? After all, $26 billion has been earmarked for this in the next 5 years. Even the hitherto most loyal NATO allies were rather shocked at the latest session of the NATO Planning Group in Turkey when Pentagon chief Weinberger offered them his conception for the arms race in space.

If looked at closely, what remains of the creation by the United States of a comprehensive antimissile system, proclaimed so loudly to the accompaniment of peace protestations? Only the desire to arm oneself against a counterblow and thus strive to inflict a first-strike. It was for good reasons that the SALT agreements banned such systems, but the announcement of an antimissile system is probably only the first step, now followed by the publicly-made announcement to no longer feel bound by the agreed limitation of strategic arms.

So this is the true face of the alleged American willingness to conduct a dialogue. Obviously the two sides have to talk to one another, which is also the Soviet standpoint. It is not new and has proved itself. Today's urgent objective, according to Konstantin Chernenko's letter to the Socialist International, is a preparedness to remove those obstacles which were erected on the path to negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. One of the crucial obstacles is the shady attitude of the United States, which either openly or concealed by insincere offers of negotiations, strives for military superiority over the Soviet Union. Arms limitation and disarmament are necessary. They are possible when the political will exists -- but not just on one side.

Bid To Justify Weapons System

LD051658 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 5 April -- TRYBUNA LUDU today published an article headlined "Ominous Report," commenting on the latest bid by the U.S. President to justify the need for developing an anti-satellite weapons system.

"The document fully confirms the obsessive character of Ronald Reagan's idea presented in his last year's 'Star Wars' programme. It also rejects all Soviet proposals to prevent militarization of space and unequivocally launches the thesis that one who first conquers space with military means will also rule the world in the future.

"Never before has Ronald Reagan ignored a peaceful offer in such an arbitrary, open and unscrupulous way...without even trying to study this offer, take up some talks or present his own counter-proposal, at least.

"The report's only argument against the negotiations offered by the USSR was 'serious difficulties in the sphere of verification'. This argumentation has nothing to do with either good will or political realism. Above all, it tends to prove (the thesis) to the allies that the policy from the position of strength is possible and necessary 'in the interest of the NATO'," TRYBUNA said.

All Nations Should Ban Weapons

LD051651 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan last night called on the Soviet Union to accept a general ban on the production, possession, and use of chemical weapons. Late this month, Vice President George Bush will present this proposal to the Soviet Union at the meeting of the UN Committee for Disarmament. Here is how Milka Sundic comments on Reagan's press conference.

If Reagan's initiatives reflect the readiness of the United States to accede to a ban on the production, possession, and use of chemical weapons, then in our view, this kind of readiness will also surely materialize on the Soviet side. The Soviet Union, let us recall, has long advocated such an agreement. As far as we are aware there has been no change in its attitude. The ban on the use of chemical weapons has become topical, following Iranian charges that Iraq has used chemical weapons. A few days ago the Security Council also called on Iraq and Iran not to use chemical weapons, but this satisfied neither of the two belligerents. Iran insists that Iraq should be condemned, while Iraq rejects all accusations that it has used chemical weapons as being inaccurate. However, UN experts have established that chemical weapons have been used in the Iraq-Iran war, but the Security Council did not specify in its appeal which side used them.

Regardless of all this, the problem is too serious to be passed over in silence. The world must at no cost allow the use of chemical weapons, and all countries should undertake to halt their further production and to destroy existing stocks. It goes without saying that chemical weapons are not the only danger threatening mankind. Along with banning the use of chemical weapons, the use of nuclear weapons should likewise be outlawed, all the more so as nuclear weapons, unlike chemical weapons, are possessed only by a small circle of countries; in other words, all the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The attitude held by Yugoslavia on the matter of production, possession, and use of chemical weapons has long been clear -- Yugoslavia is against the first, the second, and the third. Yugoslavia is likewise an energetic advocate of a banon the production, possession, and use of nuclear weapons, the same as it is opposed to the use of space for military purposes. Reagan's call to the Soviet Union deserves full attention, but his initiative must not stop there.

WEST NOT GIVING MEANINGFUL ANSWER AT MBFR TALKS

AU052000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, today addressed the regular plenary session of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and on disarmament in central Europe. He pointed out that it is extremely necessary to consolidate the international situation, which has been particularly exacerbated because of the absolutely unjustified deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some European countries aimed at a first strike and also because the NATO member-countries continue to increase their conventional weapons. The constructive proposals and initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries open a path toward normalizing the international situation, the Bulgarian representative emphasized. The Western participants are still not giving a businesslike and constructive answer to these proposals and stick to their old and unrealistic positions. Only a constructive and meaningful answer to the socialist countries' proposal would allow realistic progress to be achieved at the talks, the head of the Bulgarian delegation Lyubomir Shopov stressed in conclusion.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO EGYPT

AU051317 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 5 (ATA) -- The Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, who, at the invitation of the minister of agriculture of Egypt, Dr Yusuf Wali, made a friendly visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, returned home yesterday.

She was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and functionaries of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt in our country 'Abd Ahmad al-Maraghi.

During her stay in the Arab Republic of Egypt, Themie Thomai visited scientific research centers of agriculture in Cairo and Alexandria as well as in the regions of Luxor and Aswan, where she got acquainted with the achievements in the field of agriculture and exchanged opinions on the further exchange of experience between the agricultural-scientific institutions of the two countries.

During these visits, she was accompanied by top functionaries of the Ministry of Agriculture of Egypt as well as by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Arab Republic of Egypt, Murat Angoni.

ENVOY ATTENDS TOURE FUNERAL, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU031422 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 3 (ATA) -- Present at the funeral ceremony of the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, that was organised in Konakry, was also as representative of the PSR of Albania our ambassador in Guinea, with permanent stay in Algiers, Nesip Kaci.

On the occasion, the Albanian ambassador was received by the premier and the acting president of Guinea, Dr. Lansana Beavogui.

In the meeting, he asked the Albanian ambassador to convey to Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani, the thanks of the government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and its high esteem of the condolences addressed to them, as well as for dispatch of the representative of the Albanian people at the funeral ceremony of the President of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure. Dr Lansana Beavogui stressed that the people of Guinea and their government will continue in the future too, to develop further the friendly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The ambassador of Albania was also received in special meetings by the president of the People's National Assembly, Damatang Camara, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdoulaje Toure, the minister of agriculture, Toumany Sangare, the Minister of Farms, Senainon Behanzin, the minister of home trade, Abdoulaye Diawa Balde and the minister of rural development, Sini Sisoko [last title and name as received].

WEEKLY DENIES U.S. CHARGES ON TERRORISM

AU051901 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 5 Apr 84

["The Long Season of the Slander" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- In a collective signed article entitled "The Long Season of the Slander" the ANTENI weekly throws additional light on the backstage machinations of the CIA proteges, Claire Sterling and Paul Henze, who have set themselves the task to prove that the socialist countries are a source of terrorism. Special attention is paid to the efforts of Sterling and Henze to achieve the so-called "spinning effect" -- the depositing of misinformation on several events in order to cover up the lack of proof of the main statement, which is thus being swallowed as truthful.

To the Western attempts at slandering Bulgaria the article in ANTENI opposes the conclusion of the U.S. professor in psychology Edward Herman made in his book "The Real Network of Terror".

The book devotes a chapter to a detailed analysis of contemporary terrorism which shows how the USA disguises the old scarecrow -- "the threat of communism" in the cloak of international terrorism. ANTENI quotes Prof Herman's statement that Sterling's book, "The Network of Terror", published only a month before the attempt on the pope's life in 1981 and which became a bestseller thanks to the support by the CIA is a "cynic means for propaganda".

After citing E. Herman's numerous evidence of CIA's participation in plots, briberies and sabotages the authors of the article in ANTENI point out that Sterling and Co. have set themselves the task to make the world believe the invention of Reagan's administration that terrorism is given rise to in the socialist countries.

The ANTENI newspaper asks the question: Why did Claire Sterling accuse the CIA in her latest book "The Time of the Assassins" of being unwilling to assist her in her quest for the truth about "Soviet terrorism and the Bulgarian connection"? The answer -- sooner or later the balloon of lies had to burst and the "Claire Sterling" effect was the precaution taken against this. Its essence lies in the abrupt drifting away of all participating diversion operational centres and politicians and the shifting of all responsibility on separate persons and groups.

By way of conclusion the newspaper writes: In their articles on the so called Antonov case some Western publications wrote about Bulgaria as a country "with traditions in political terrorism". But here they made a grave mistake. The Bulgarian people have nothing in common with the traditions of Bulgarian fascism. Fascism in Bulgaria used to murder members of parliament from behind a corner, it used to execute politicians, poets and journalists. But the "white terror" and the "missing" are characteristic features of fascism all round the world. And it is Washington that installs military and fascist regimes in a number of countries of the world in which "state terrorism" is used as an instrument for eternalizing the dictation of the U.S.A. imperialism.

MLADENOV TO VISIT FRANCE FIRST HALF OF APRIL

AU051710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] At the invitation by Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to France in the first half of April.

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM POLAND, GREETED BY COMRADES

AU051419 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1353 GMT on 5 April carries a 5-minute live relay from Sofia airport on the arrival of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, who is returning to Bulgaria following his recent visit to Poland.

At 1354 GMT the unidentified announcer says that the plane has landed and that Zhivkov is welcomed on his arrival by the following Comrades: Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov.

Then Vladimir Tsakov, "special" Sofia radio correspondent, who accompanied the Bulgarian delegation to Poland, speaks on the proceedings of the final day of Zhivkov's visit and on the documents signed in Warsaw.

At 1357 GMT the announcer says that Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him have entered the airport terminal. Nencho Khranov, BTA correspondent, then speaks on the importance of Todor Zhivkov's visit to Poland.

Cables Jaruzelski, Jablonski

LD051642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] In a message sent from the plane to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, Todor Zhivkov thanked them for their hospitality and wished the Polish nation success in building socialism and in the struggle for European and world peace.

REAGAN PRESS MEETING ON CW, MIDEAST, C. AMERICA

LD051353 Prague CTK in English 1113 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] New York, [no date as received] (CTK correspondent) -- President Ronald Reagan announced at his press conference in the White House that he had asked the U.S. Congress for further funds for development and production of chemical weapons [CW]. Hypocritically, he claimed that the United States is in favour of a worldwide ban of chemical weapons but stressed that it will maintain and expand its chemical arsenal, using the non-existent "Soviet threat" as an argument.

The request for 1,200 million dollars for fiscal 1985 for new chemical weapons proves that the Reagan administration and the Pentagon continue to count with the possibility of chemical war.

It is characteristic that Reagan's "initiative" came in the presidential election year, at a time when his foreign policy is fierecely criticized by the Democratic Party. In 1980, the United States unilaterally suspended talks on elimination of chemical weapons with the Soviet Union, and two years later, cast the only vote in the United Nations against a call for the banning and [word indistinct] of chemical weapons.

Speaking on the Middle East situation, Ronald Reagan tried to blame the U.S. Congress for the failure of the U.S. aggressive policy and the fiasco of the Multinational Forces. He evidently referred to those members who expressed public disapproval of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon which cost the lives of almost 200 Marines.

He gave evasive answers to questions concerning the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and the purpose of continuing extensive U.S. manoeuvres in Central America where the United States was escalating its military provocations and waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Husak Receives Stray

LD041323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray at Prague Castle today. Stray is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

During the talks, the two statesmen said that in the relations between Czechoslovakia and Norway there are no pending problems, and this creates a good base for their fruitful development. At the same time, the conviction was expressed that deepening mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual contacts helps to create greater trust between states with different social systems and to improve security in Europe and in the world.

Strougal Stresses Dialogue

LD041507 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague's Hrzan Palace today Svenn Stray, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The talks stressed the importance of political dialogue among leading representatives of countries with different social systems in dealing with the problems of the current world in the interest of cooperation and the preservation and strengthening of peace.

They said that on both sides there is a will to broaden political, economic, and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Norway. They noted that there are considerable prospects for the intensification of economic cooperation.

Dinner Toasts on Relations

AU051133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 84 pp 1, 6

[CTK report]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife have given a gala dinner in honor of Svenn Stray, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, [in Prague on 3 April]. The dinner was also attended by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and other representatives of our political and public life and [Norwegian] Ambassador George Krane.

During the dinner, the two ministers delivered toasts.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia values the two countries' bilateral relations, born during the long struggles for national freedom against a common fascist enemy, in the will to live in peace. "I note with gladness that our bilateral relations are developing without disturbing moments and are not burdened by any problems. This affirms our useful cooperation in all spheres, which we understand as a concrete expression of bilateral will for a further productive development of bilateral Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations in the spirit of the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference," Minister Chnoupek added.

Speaking about the current international situation, he stressed that its complexity has been caused by the attempts of the most reactionary forces to achieve military superiority, and the situation rightly evokes concern among all peace-loving people.

"We in Czechoslovakia regard the development of the current European situation as a result of the deployment of the new American nuclear intermediate-range missiles as particularly dangerous. For this reason, following an agreement between the CSSR and the USSR Governments, missiles complexes of operational-tactical designation are being installed on our territory. In the new military-strategic situation, they serve one purpose only: ensuring our defense-capacity, maintaining equilibrium, and thus sustaining Europe-wide security. We are convinced that precisely the complexity of the situation now calls for reviving the dente process. We demand that it be an all-round process, a universal and irreversible process.

"We regard immediate concrete steps aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war and limiting the feverish arms buildup as being of decisive importance. Therefore we fully support the stance of the Soviet Union, which is prepared to resolve the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as the strategic weapons, on the principles of equality and equal security," the CSSR minister of foreign affairs said.

Svenn Stray expressed appreciation for the friendly reception according him in Czechoslovakia. He added that Norway attaches great importance to maintaining friendly relations with Czechoslovakia. The relations between the two countries are traditionally good, and they share the European and humanitarian legacy of culture and civilization, from which they are benefiting and to which they are also contributing. For centuries names such as Jan Hus, Jan Amos Komensky [Comenius, 15th century Czech educational reformer], Bedrich Smetana, Antonin Dvorak, and Karel Capek have also been known in Norway.

He depicted the current development of relations, especially in the sphere of culture, as satisfactory.

The relations between the East and West are of great importance for both Czechoslovakia and Norway. In this connection, the Norwegian minister voiced the hope that the Vienna talks on reducing the number of troops and armaments in central Europe will continue in a successful manner. "We also hope that the process which has begun in Helsinki will -- for the purpose of creating more trust in the military sphere -- develop in Stockholm in a positive direction, so that the danger of military confrontation in Europe will decline. I am also convinced that my visit to Czechoslovakia will contribute to strengthening the base of good relations between Norway and Czechoslovakia, a foundation from which the relations between the East and West will profit," Svenn Stray said.

Stray Concludes Visit, Departs

LD041955 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray went sight-seeing in Prague Wednesday afternoon during which he inspected the newly reconstructed national theatre, Prague Castle and other places.

In the evening, Svenn Stray ended the official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home. At the airport he was seen off by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUAN TU DELEGATION

AU040718 Prague PRACE in Czech 31 Mar 84 p 2

["Communique"]

[Text] A delegation of the Sandinist Center of the Working People of the Republic of Nicaragua (CST), headed by Alan Celario, national secretary of the CST Executive Committee, paid -- at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] -- a visit to the CSSR 27 March- 1 April 1984. The second member of the delegation was Julio Jimenez, member of the CST National Council and the Managua District Trade Union Council.

A URO delegation, consisting of URO Secretaries Viliam Kozik and Miroslav Spaniel, of Emil Grochol, URO member and head of its international department, conducted talks with the Nicaraguan guests.

The delegation was also received by Vaclav Bezel, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, URO deputy chairman, and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council.

During its stay, the CST delegation also had talks at the A. Zapotocky Central School of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, visited Lidice, and acquainted itself with Prague's most important historical-political monuments.

During official talks, the leading URO and CST representatives informed one another about the most important current tasks of the Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan trade unions. They expressed satisfaction at the previous development of bilateral relations, assessed the possibilities of strengthening them further, and signed an executive protocol to the 1984-85 URO-CST cooperation agreement.

During the course of the talks, the Nicaraguan delegation highly valued the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak working people under the leadership of CPCZ in building an advanced socialist society, as well as the CSSR's active contribution to strengthening peace and security in the world. It expressed sincere thanks for all the aid, support and solidarity which is being provided by the Czechoslovak working people to the people of Nicaragua. The Czechoslovak side underscored the CST's great share in the process of profound revolutionary changes which are being carried out for the benefit of the working people of Nicaragua under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, in the country's defense, and in reviving the national economy, as well as in uniting all progressive forces of the Latin American workers and trade union movements in the struggle against North American imperialism.

When discussing the current international situation, the leading representatives of the two delegations expressed profound concern over the growing threat to international security arising from the belligerent policy of the most reactionary circles of world imperialism, headed by the United States of America. In consonance of opinion, they depicted the endeavor for maintaining peace and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe as the fundamental issues of manking's future, and stressed the trade unions' important role in this struggle. They sharply condemned the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles on the territory of some Western European states, the dangerous provocations in connection with placing them in a state of combat readiness, and emphasized the necessity of the adopted retaliatory measures taken by the countries of the socialist community.

The two sides unconditionally supported the consistent peace program and the principled peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries. They also underscored the great importance of the Prague meeting of trade unionists at the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War (Prague, June 1983), and of the "Peace and Trade Unions' dialogue, held in Sofia in October 1983. They expressed their full support for the peace initiatives of the trade union organizations of the countries of the socialist community, particularly contained in the recent open letter of trade unions of European socialist countries to the working people and trade unions of Europe.

When assessing the current most important international issues, the two sides devoted particular attention to the situation on the Latin American Continent. They expressed full solidarity with the determined struggle of the people of Latin America against North American imperialism and fascism, and for establishing a more just political, economic, and social order. They categorically opposed the continuing aggressive policy and incessant military meddling of reaction — directly supported by the U.S. Government -- in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Cuba. They noted the warning events in Grenada, where the United States — before the whole world -- again clearly revealed the true face of present-day imperialism and the essence of its aggressive antipopular policy. In this connection, the two sides underscored the important share of Cuba and the other socialist countries in the endeavor for a peaceful solution of the strained situation in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as the constructive proposals of the Contadora Group in this respect.

The two sides further condemned the growing concentration of American troops in various parts of the world, and the creation of American intervention Rapid Deployment Forces, which are to be deployed wherever so-called "vital" U.S. interests are threatened. In this sense, they expressed their full support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples, especially of the Arab peoples of Palestine, and the national and patriotic forces of Lebanon, with the struggle of the southern African and Namibian peoples, with the peoples of Afghanistan, as well as all revolutionary forces in Africa and Asia, which are opposing the terrorist politics of world imperialism, and for full political, national, and economic independence, for democracy, social progress, and peace.

The two sides further valued the important role played by the WFTU in strengthening the action unity of the workers class and all working people in the struggle against the belligerent policy of world imperialism, for maintaining world peace, for democracy and social progress. They stressed that they will actively contribute to a consistent fulfillment of the conclusions of the 10th World Trade Union Congress, and to the development of a constructive cooperation among trade unions of different ideological orientations and international membership for the benefit of common interests of the working people of the whole world.

At the end of their talks, the heads of the two delegations voiced full satisfaction with the course and results of the CST delegation in the CSSR.

CPCZ COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SFRY

LD060409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee led by leading Secretary Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, returned home today from its 4-day visit to Belgrade.

The visit, Comrade Antonin Kapek said, fully fulfilled its task. He said that cooperation between the two capitals, which began 10 years ago, successfully continues and that there are further possibilities to expand this cooperation with regard to the two party organizations and the mass organizations, administration bodies, and working collectives of Prague and Belgrade.

STROUGAL SPEECH TO WORKERS AT TATRA TRUCK PLANT

AU051430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 84 pp 1-2

["From the speech by Comrade L. Strougal," CSSR premier and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, at the meeting of employees of the Tatra automobile plant in Koprivnice, held on 3 April]

[Text] Lubomir Strougal praised the work of the Tatra employees, and their devoted efforts and technical expertise in introducing the production of the Tatra 815 truck. He underscored the exemplary initiative with which not only this plant, but also the entire North Moravian Region, has gone down in the history of our socialist construction. It is particularly valuable that here the development of socialist competition is aimed at what is most decisive and most needed in our national economy: at the high quality and effectiveness of production; at enhancing labor productivity through a more consistent implementation of the results of science and technology; at fulfilling and overfulfilling the deliveries both for the domestic market and for export; and at overfulfilling the planned production tasks in agriculture, while simultaneously cutting down costs and achieving greater thrift. The further development of civil activity and initiative in improving the environment, and generally all activity that is beneficial for the public, are not being forgotten, either.

I want to emphasize here, the premier said, that this is fully in keeping with the effort that is now being developed on an all-state scale. You know that on the basis of last year's good results, our party's Central Committee Presidium and the government have adopted measures to tighten up the tasks of this year's plan. The purpose of these measures is to achieve greater savings of raw materials, metals, fuels, and energy, as well as higher labor productivity and better quality production.

These more demanding tasks -- which, of course, are quite realistic in view of the positive trends in our economy -- should lead to development dynamics this year that would at least equal the dynamics achieved in 1983. This requires the enterprises and economic production units to responsibly review the plans, and look in all places for possibilities and ways of tightening them and raising the adopted tasks by improving management and making the broadest possible use of the working people's initiative.

The premier then recalled that, although the best possible fulfillment of this year's tasks and the tasks for next year and the entire 5-year plan are the topic of the day, it is also necessary to work on the long-term development program everywhere. It is most important to have the clearest possible picture of the way the situation is going to develop in a particular sector, and of the conditions and sales possibilities that we will have; thus we will also have a picture of what we must start preparing even today, so we will be able to cope as well as possible in the coming period.

Naturally, this also applies to the automobile industry, which represents a most important component of our engineering, Lubomir Strougal stressed.

In the party and government bodies, we have discussed on several occasions the conceptual plans for developing our automobile industry. This is understandable, since this industry supplies the means of transportation, including special-purpose superstructures [ucelove nastavby], for practically the entire road and terrain transportation, and since it makes a decisive contribution to ensuring the needs of our domestic market. It also accomlishes significant tasks in consolidating our state's defense ability and foreign trade. In fact, the products of the Czechoslovak Automobile Works economic production unit account for almost 20 percent of engineering exports to nonsocialist countries, and for more than 19 percent of our engineering exports to socialist countries.

During the 3 years of the 5-year plan, about 160,000 vehicles were exported to the socialist counturies; this represents 68 percent of the entire task of the 5-year plan. The exports to nonsocialist countries envisaged for the entire 5-year plan will be already overfulfilled this year.

The modernization of the Skoda passenger automobile and the increased demand for small and economical automobiles are already reflected in these results. Now we must continue to improve the technical standards and quality of certain parts of the car; we must strive to cut down production costs, particularly in subdeliveries, and to improve sales and servicing networks abroad.

The tasks as regards our exports of trucks to socialist and nonsocialist countries for years 1981-83 have also been fulfilled. This must be appreciated, because the results are not automatically clear -- the sales conditions have generally and considerably deteriorated. This situation will not change in the future, either; we must expect a continuing increase in competition.

That is why the success of the automobile industry can only be ensured in the future by high technical-economic standards and product quality, with a corresponding level of servicing, and, above all, by a constant process of innovation. At the same time, we must bear in mind the fact that, among engineering products, automobiles have certain specific features, which follow from the fact that they are used by the general public. They are in the public's eye daily; their reliability, functionality, and esthetic appearance and equipment abroad can create a facorable atmosphere for sales of other engineering products and facilities. Naturally, this also applies to our domestic market and to our own needs.

Therefore we consider it important, the premier added, to consistently implement in practice the plans anchored in the development concept for the automobile industry, which has been adopted by the top party bodies and the government. This particularly applies to the development and production of new models of Skoda passenger automobiles and the gradual modernization of existing models. We are considering starting serial production of a new generation of passenger cars in the middle of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The basic standard model of the automobile will be produced in the Automobile Works National Enterprise in Mlada Boleslev, the utility modifications in the Bratislava Automobile Works in Bratislava. The management of the Czechoslovak Automobile Works economic production unit, together with the two enterprises, must ensure that the standards of the automobile correspond to the demands that we obtain abroad. Already in the present period particular care must be devoted to the thorough preparation and implementation of investment projects connected with the start of production of the new passenger automobile, because it is absolutely essential to ensure that all tasks are accomplished on schedule so that this new automobile can come off the assembly line on time.

Speaking of the concept of truck production, Lubomir Strougal stressed that we must proceed from the fact that this production involves almost all categories of tonnage and ensures the decisive needs in road transportation, and thus should also play a great role in exports. There is a pressing demand for a more rapid rate of innovation -- mainly involving the enhancement of technical-economic standards and the utility qualities of the vehicles, standardization, the increased life span of components, and above all reduced standard fuel consumption.

We count on further expanding our production of Avia light trucks, both for the domestic market and for export. To this end, we have adopted measures in the Czech Motocycle Works in Strakonice and in the Bratislava Automobile Works in Bratislava.

The Liaz Skoda vehicles account for about 60 percent of our pool of road trucks, about 64 percent of the transportation capacity in long-distance truck transportation. A comprehensive study of the long-term development of this vehicle is currently being prepared with the aim of updating it on the basis of technical advancements, so as to enable it to cope better with competition on foreign markets.

A truly key position in truck production is held by your enterprise, Lubomir Strougal said. In the automobile world, Tatra is a well-known word. This trademark is associated with the beginnings of automobile production not only in our own country, but throughout the world. We are proud of the fact that it was as long ago as 1897 that the first passenger automobile drove out of the gates of Koprivnice plant and the era of Tatra's lasting development started. This era continues even today; it must be pointed out that only under socialist conditions has it acquired substantially higher standards both in quantity and in quality.

An important landmark in the development of your enterprise during the past years was the realization of the extensive program for expanding and reconstructing production and also the beginning of the production of the new line. This strategic plan was made possible by the multilateral agreements on international specialization and cooperation of truck production. Under these agreements, Czechoslovakia -- as the only CEMA state -- is to specialize in producing trucks with a loading capacity of 12 tons and more, with an air-cooled engine and a high clearance [pruchodnost]. This demand has been fulfilled. You have developed a new Tatra 815 truck; its parameters are comparable to the top world parameters in this class of trucks. It has justly been classed with the first-quality trucks, and awarded the gold medal at the International Engineering Fair in Brno.

The expansion and modernization of your works was not a small affair. It cost Kcs7.5 billion, including credits from the International Investment Bank. We must view this work as an integral part of a broader CEMA strategic plan to markedly raise the technical standard of truck production. It is downright symbolic that serial producton of the new Tatra 815 has begun at a time when we are marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of CEMA.

In this connection, I would like also to express appreciation for the assistance of some member-states that participated in the construction of the Koprivnice works with technological equipment and assembly work. The greatest part of the deliveries of special-purpose machines and lines was ensured by the Soviet Union. Here I would like to underscore that this participation is all the more valuable since as far as the requirements for these special machines are concerned, we have not been successful with any of the renowned Japanese or American firms.

The premier said that in the extent and complexity of the built operations and their technological equipment, the capital construction in Tatra-Koprivnice is without precedent in our engineering. It was carried out without interruption to the fulfillment of production tasks, without their being stopped or slowed down. This is to the credit of the investor and suppliers, as well as of the production and technical-economic personnel. The problems that cropped up taught us that it is necessary to consistently implement all the measures already earlier adopted as well as the newly proposed ones aimed at improvement. This is all the more necessary, because in 1984 we are confronted with even greater tasks in increasing production and reducing labor input. It will not be easy to fulfill them, because this year production of additional versions is to begin, some of which are as much as twice as demanding from the viewpoint of the technical preparation of production and labor input. Regarding spare parts, you must do everything to prevent a repetition of last year's situation. Every one of us knows that perfect servicing is an integral part of a successful business policy.

In the closing part of his speech, Lubomir Strougal noted that with the technical standard of its production capacities, the extent of production and its quality, the Tatra Works is among the world's leading producers of trucks of this category. Tatra has a lot of experience and a highly trained staff, that is, all the key prerequisites for defending and affirming its position. He noted further that it is not only production, marketing, and service that are involved. The competition struggle is increasingly shifting to research and development, two sectors that already decide in advance the success or failure of production and sales. That, however, is only one side of the coin. We cannot only ask ourselves "what" to produce, but must at the same time also ask "for how much," so that you can be a match for leading world manufacturers in respect of costs. Modern equipped capacities and the volume of serial production create the necessary prerequisites for such a task. Moreover, the standard of enterprise management must be substantially improved and, last but not least, better use must be made of the cooperation of the CEMA member-states, particularly as regards the development of advanced technologies, mainly robots, and putting them into production. That, of course, is not only a matter for the Tatra national enterprise, but also for all subcontractors. What is also necessary is that the general directorate of CAZ [Czechoslovak Automobile Works] and the Ministry of General Engineering provide effective assistance when it comes to solving the aforementioned tasks.

Finally, the premier thanked all workers, congratulated those who recieved awards, and expressed the conviction that they would write new pages in the glorious history of our Tatra with their deeds.

NOVA MYSL TO DISCUSS MISSILES, SOCIALIST DEFENSE

WA051200 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech No 3, Mar 84 p 156

[Text] We would like to draw the attention of our readers to a special issue of NOVA MYSL that will be published at the end of April 1984 under the title "Unity of Building and Defence of Socialism." It will respond to the new situation which came about after the governments of several Western European countries decided on siting U.S. offensive missiles on their territory. The special issue contains a comprehensive view of the dialectics of building and defense of socialism; it clarifies key tasks of security and military policy of the CPCZ, presents fundamental views of the problems of the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism in contemporary world revolutionary process, and simultaneously exposes contrarevolutionary aims of world imperialism. It outlines the main tasks of the unified system of military upbringing, especially in the field of socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism.

BRIEFS

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN ENVOY -- Yondongiyn Ochir, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Czechoslovakia, presented his credentials today to Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. In a comradely and cordial talk, satisfaction was expressed over the advancement of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations to date which are developing on the bases of principles of socialist internationalism and in harmony with the conclusions of the talks of party and government delegations in Prague in 1978. It was stressed that further intensive development of cooperation in all spheres is in the interest of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, and serves the whole socialist community and the struggle to strengthen peace in the world. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Apr 84 LD]

HUSAK SEES NEW BURMESE ENVOY -- President of the Republic Gustav Husak received the credentials of U Min Naung, ambassador extraordinary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in Prague Castle today. At the reception, the results achieved in the development of Czechoslovak-Burmese relations were appreciated, and both sides expressed an interest in developing and deepening mutual cooperation and contracts in harmony with the peace policy of both countries, in working for international detente, disarmament, and the strengthening of world security. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Apr 84 LD]

VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY ORDER TO SKODA -- Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has awarded the Order of the Victorious February to Jan Skoda, head of the CPSL Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. This high state distinction, which was awarded in recognition of his active long-term work in responsible party offices, was presented to Jan Skoda by Jozef Lenart in Bratislava today. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Apr 84 LD]

Trade Can Help Detente

LD052052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hannover, 5 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of State, visited the Hannover Trade Fair on Thursday. He met with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, FRG federal minister for economic affairs, for a conversation on the further development of the GDR-FRG trade and economic relations on the basis of equality and reciprocal advantage. Guenter Mittag, accompanied by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and a group of experts, was welcomed Thursday morning at Hannover-Langenhagen airfield.

In his talks with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister for economic affairs, Guenter Mittag expressed his conviction that mutually advantageous trade in the spirit of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems benefits all concerned and constitutes a stabilizing factor to secure peaceful international relations. The development of GDR-FRG relations, he said, can help revive the process of detente and improve the international situation.

Minister Lambsdorff expressed his pleasure with Guenter Mittag's visit to Hannover and the opportunity it offers to continue their constructive exchange of views. They discussed the implementation of agreements previously reached. Their talk made it clear that the development of good GDR-FRG relations on the basis of the existing treaty system is an important contribution to safeguarding peace.

Guenter Mittag exchanged views on questions pertaining to the safeguarding of peace in the current acute international situation with Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group. Guenter Mittag stressed that the GDR's priority is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to do all it can to help improve the international situation. That is the purpose of its intensified efforts to conduct a political dialogue with all who are acting with realism, good sense, and the serious intention to stabilize peace. In their talks Guenter Mittag and Wolfgang Roth referred above all to those questions that had been discussed at the March meeting in Berlin between Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel.

Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of State, also met with Ernst Albrecht, Lower Saxony prime minister and vice chairman of the CDU, in Hannover. Guenter Mittag expounded the GDR's basic constructive position on the paramount question of our time -- the safeguarding of peace. They discussed questions that touch upon the contribution of Lower Saxony and its economy to GDR-FRG relations. Gerhard Beil and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, took part in the conversations.

During his tour of the fair, Guenter Mittag first acquainted himself with the GDR exhibition and had talks in the GDR's central fair pavilion. Twenty-five GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises demonstrate the GDR's economic capacity in the 35th year of its existence. The exports they offer, particularly in the electrical engineering, electronics, engineering and heavy engineering, and plant construction fields are of a high scientific-technological order.

Guenter Mittag said that the top export products on show are telling evidence of the capacity of the socialist economy, which is steadily growing on the basis of the GDR's economic strategy. Visitors to the Hannover Trade Fair will be seeing the results of diligent team work in preparing the GDR's 35th anniversary in enterprises and combines.

The exhibits illustrate the ability of GDR combines to respond swiftly and flexibly to new demands in world markets and to offer quality goods.

At the central exhibit of the GDR, Guenter Mittag held talks with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the FRG Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce and chairman of the board of Otto-Wolff AG, Cologne. He discussed with the well-known industrialist questions pertaining to the development of international economic relations, specifically the development of trade between capitalist and socialist states. Otto Wolff expounded his repeatedly expressed view that embargoes and protectionism are futile ways to exerting political pressure.

The history of trade has shown that such practices have always harmed their initiators. Otto Wolff called for the extension of trade and economic relations with the socialist countries and emphasized the multifaceted export and import relations with the GDR in which small and medium enterprises are playing an increasing part. In addition to iron and steel products, his form is also interested in supplying plant and equipment to the GDR and in joint plant construction projects in third markets.

In the pavilion of Friedrich-Krupp-GmbH Guenter Mittag met with Berthold Beitz, chairman of the supervisory board, and Wilhelm Schneider, chairman of the board of management, for a talk on the firm's commercial relations with GDR industry. Berthold Beitz stressed the stable and steadily growing development of business with the GDR and expressed himself in favor of continuing to do business. He asked Guenter Mittag to convey cordial greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. He expressed a wish that Erich Honecker, when he takes up the invitation to visit the FRG, should definitely come to Essen. Guenter Mittag promised to convey this invitation.

During his tour of the fair, Guenter Mittag also visited the Soviet exhibition and had a cordial meeting with Vladislav Teretskov, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in the FRG.

Both men noted with satisfaction the extremely high level of fraternal relations between both states and peoples. Trade between them will again rise dynamically this year and both countries will continue to be each other's most important foreign trade partner in 1984. In his entry in the visitors book, Guenter Mittag said that the USSR exhibition at the 1984 Hannover fair impressively confirms the Soviet people's great advance in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. "With its presentation at Hannover, the USSR is making a worthy contribution to the development of trade and economic relations between nations and states and thus to the preservation and safeguarding of world peace." Altogether 16 USSR foreign trade enterprises are taking part in the Hannover fair. They are exhibiting top products and technologies in the power engineering, heavy engineering, and plant construction field. Friday at the Hannover fair will be devoted to Soviet-FRG economic relations.

At the exhibit of Salzgitter AG, Guenter Mittag discussed possibilities for increasing reciprocal deliveries. Ernst Pieper, chairman of the Salzgitter board, said that continunity and stability in the commercial relations with CEMA countries are very important for his firm. He has suggested that the management make even more use of the GDR's delivery potential in plant construction deals.

Asked whether he sees possibilities to extend trade and economic relations with the GDR, Ernst Pieper told journalists: "Of course we see possibilities to extend them on a very broad basis. Our group is active in many sectors and I am convinced that we are probably only at the start of a development which can be greatly stepped up.

This also applies to our imports from the GDR. The quality of GDR products and their technological level have considerably increased so that the GDR is becoming more and more interesting for us as a country from which to buy."

During a dinner for Guenter Mittag, Birgit Breuel, Lower Saxony minister for economic affairs and transport and chairman of the Hannover Trade Fair Company, expressed thanks for the regular participation of GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises at the fair. She praised the high level of this year's GDR presentation of top exhibits in the engineering and electrical engineering/electronics field. She expressed the expectation that Hannover will provide a further impetus for continuing and deepening trade and economic relations.

In the late afternoon Guenter Mittag and his party traveled to Bonn.

Mittag Discusses FRG Trade

LD052112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hannover, 5 Apr (ADN) -- Asked by FRG journalists whether the "gratifying upsurge in German-German trade value over 15 billion [currency not specified] in 1983 could be sustained," Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, said at the Hannover Trade Fair today that he considers the very fact of 15.2 billion turnover with an 8 percent increase for both sides as a major achievement at this time. If more possibilities are created to liberalize trade and opportunities for medium-sized enterprises then there would certainly be possibilities of extending trade. That will be seen in the months ahead.

Asked whether he wants to discuss credits for the GDR at this fair, he replied that his task is not to talk about credits, either here or elsewhere. Internationally, trade does of course need finance. He knows of no major country that does not conduct its commercial business on the basis of credits or financing terms. The relevant foreign trade authorities are competent in this matter, therefore there is no point in discussing this topic.

The crucial question is, he said, to pursue the path against confrontation, for open world trade, and consequently economic relations to mutual advantage on a serious basis. In this sense both sides are interested -- and this has been discussed -- in consolidating this development in the economic field, because it surely, in the present serious world situation, contributes to the preservation of peace. The GDR is prepared to assume a high responsibility. It proceeds from the consistent position that a nuclear catastrophe must be prevented. The GDR has always fully committed itself to this proposition. Erich Honecker in particular has done so with great fervor. All measures that the GDR can contribute serve this aim.

WEISS SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH CSSR

LD052212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR and the CSSR want to deepen their cooperation in various economic sectors. Agreements to this effect were made by the joint economic commission at its 26th meeting, which ended Thursday in Berlin. Among others, agreements were made in entertainment electronics, the chemical industry, microbiology, microelectronics, open-cast mining equipment, and various machines for light industry sectors.

The negotiating delegations of the GDR and the CSSR, chaired by Deputy Premiers Dr Gerhard Weiss and Svatopluk Potac, also discussed scientific-technological cooperation and agreed on measures to put new discoveries into application even more quickly in the production of both countries. An agreement was signed on cooperation in the development and production of industrial robots and manipulators and an agreement on long-term cooperation in the production and utilization of olefin products. Both agreements are valid until the period after 1990.

The protocol on trade for 1984 continues the stable development of the foreign trade turnover of the two countries with an agreed volume worth 2.6 billion roubles and a rise of 3 percent.

Prague Account

LD060426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The 26th session of the Joint Economic Commission of Czechoslovakia and the GDR ended today in Berlin. Our permanent correspondent Jozef Gafrik reports:

The immediate results of the session, which has just ended, are two documents the heads of the two delegations, Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, signed this afternoon. These are a governmental agreement on cooperation in developing and producing robots and manipulators and a protocol about cooperation in chemistry in the production of olefin products.

However, the results of this session cover a considerably greater sphere of cooperation, which, has achieved a quantitatively and qualitatively high standard in various spheres and advanced successfully and continuously to the satisfaction of both sides. This could be assessed as a contribution to strengthening integration between socialist countries.

Also, the most attention was paid to the current situation, and national economic plans for 1986-1990 were also assessed. After detailed discussion the chairmen of the two parts of the joint economic committee confirmed in concrete terms the deepening cooperation in the spheres that are important from both countries' economic viewpoints: robotics, the production of electronic consumer goods, microbiology, large-scale mining machinery, the clothing and footwear industry, and the glass and ceramic industry. It was said that all prerequisites exist to fulfill the planned volume of production to the value of R2.6 billion for this year, which is a three percent increase.

BRIEFS

SPORTS COOPERATION WITH KUWAIT -- Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN) -- On Thursday [5 April] in Berlin a document on long-term development of relations in physical culture and sports was signed by representatives of the GDR Sports Executive and a delegation of the Kuwaiti National Olympic Committee led by Ahmad 'Abd-as-Samad, under secretary of state. The GDR delegation was led by Guenther Heinze, vice president of the GDR Sports Federation. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 5 Apr 84 LD]

WORLD BANK OKAYS NEW CREDITS WORTH $200 MILLION

LD051530 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The World Bank is to give further credits to Hungary. According to agreements signed recently, the Hungarian National Bank will receive $110 million for investments to develop exports while the State Oil and Gas Industry Trust will borrow $90 million for the development of research and production. Both loans are for 15 years and installment repayment must begin after a 3-year grace period.

LEADERS REPLY TO SOVIET NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

AU051431 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Gyorgy Lazar have cabled their thanks for the greeting of the Soviet leading bodies. The Hungarian party and government, the telegram says, are working toward the expansion of Hungarian-Soviet relations which embrace all areas of life, and toward the strengthening of the two peoples' indissoluble friendship. In the present complex and tense international situation our country is constantly strengthening its alliance with the Soviet Union, with the member states of the Warsaw Pact. We are striving for the maintenance of the military balance of power at the lowest possible level of armaments. We fully support the Soviet Union's policy for safeguarding peace and for negotiated settlements of disputed issues.

The MSZMP values highly the outstanding achievements of the Soviet People and the fact that the CPSU Central Committee consistently pursues its Leninist policy, whose direction was adopted at the 26th congress and further developed at the ensuing plenums; the telegram from the Hungarian leaders stresses.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR FRG TO VISIT HANNOVER FAIR

LD031658 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for the Federal Republic of Germany on Tuesday, to attend the opening of the Hannover international fair. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Norman Dencker, ambassador of the FRG to Budapest.

Deputy Premier Arrives

LD032107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hannover: Jozsef Marjai has arrived in the FRG. The deputy premier is to visit the Hannover fair.

Talks With Albrecht

LD041412 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Hannover, April 3 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who had arrived in Hannover for the opening of the international fair, met Ernst Albrecht, minister-president of Lower Saxony of the FRG, Tuesday.

The politicians exchanged views on the state of world economy and the ways the share of Lower Saxony in Hungarian-Federal German trade could be increased.

Also on Tuesday the Hungarian deputy prime minister held talks with Birgit Breuel, minister of economy and transport of Lower Saxony, and Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Krupp foundation. President at the talks was Peter Kovari, ambassador of Hungary to the FRG.

Accompanied by Deputy Minister of Industry Andras Gabor, Jozsef Marjai attended the opening ceremony of the Hannover international fair Tuesday evening.

CHURCH CONFERENCE ISSUES APPEAL FOR PEACE

AU041334 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 30 Mar 84 p 3

["The Future Belongs to the Man of Peace! -- Appeal to All Believers"]

1.

[Text] The leaders and representatives of Hungarian churches and denominations held a conference on 29 March in the parliament on the question of the believers' responsibility for the country and humanity. All of us who took part at the conference were inspired by the joint religious conviction that: Life and peace are God's most valuable earthly gifts; war, however, is a sin against God and man. Therefore, safeguarding peace and life is every believer's solemn duty.

2.

We gratefully attest that: In our country, the religious people, practicing their faith without interference and with dedication, take part, together with citizens of other ideological convictions, in building our country's and our society's current life and peaceful future. We are aware of our responsibility especially now when our country -- together with other countries of the world -- must face a dangerous international situation and difficult economic problems. Because, the harder the times, the greater is our responsibility.

Therefore, we consider it of basic importance to respect, safeguard, and further develop our country's and society's developed and firm national unity. Our country's promising development of several decades, the fruits of which we all share, can be further advanced only on the basis of this national unity embracing all of society.

We call upon all our brethren to help with devotional love, firm determination, and increasingly measure our people's efforts in safeguarding the results achieved and the peaceful development, knowing that this can only be the result of jointly taken responsibility and joint action.

Now, when we remember with sad hearts the terrible destruction caused by fascism and the war 40 years ago in Hungary, we are also aware of the fact that the basic condition for our country's undisturbed development is European and world peace. This peace and, together with it, life itself, are deadly threatened by the danger of a nuclear war catastophe. In order to avoid it -- today more than ever -- all morally responsible people must join forces. Therefore, we call upon our believers and communities:

-- to strive with more determination to acknowledge God's will for peace and act accordingly.

-- to wholeheartedly participate in our society and government's efforts towards peace.

3.

With devotion to God we witness that the believers and the churches all over the world take an increasingly widespread and determined stand in safeguarding life and peace. This also compels us to turn to our brethren living in other countries with the appeal to:

-- even more forcefully raise our voice;

-- join with other peace-loving people against an increase of the arms race and efforts to obtain superiority of strength, for a complete ban on nuclear weapons and for general disarmament;

-- demand the patient continuation of peaceful negotiations on all controversial issues;

-- struggle for a more just economic and world social order, for the common security of every country, people, and race, without which there cannot be real peace in our world;

-- take a stand in forming public opinion against any efforts for cold war and to participate with increased efforts in building trust and understanding among the peoples;

-- call on our governments for actions toward the above goals and help them in their accomplishment.

4.

The danger is rather big but not insurmountable. God of life and peacefulness is our hope. Let this hope give us all the strength for unwavering prayer and untiring, common service to our people and all the peoples' peaceful, happy future! We trust in our Lord's promise: "The future belongs to the man of peace!" (37th Psalm)

Budapest, 29 March 1984

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ALLOWED IN PRIESTS' HOMES

LD052314 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI) — Under the initiatives of the representatives of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs and the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy, it has been agreed that classes of religious instruction may be held at the house of the parish priest.

Should the church as received prove unsuitable for classes, permission of the diocesan bishop is required for the teaching to take place elsewhere.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

LD052116 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI) — Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi gave an interview to MTI on Hungarian economic policy and economic management.

He stated: Our main targets are to safeguard our international solvency, to increase assets in convertible foreign trade, to decrease foreign debts, and to improve production and export structure, and the determining factor is an increase in export. Last year was successful, and gave a sound basis to meeting such comprehensive socio-economic aims.

In the course of strengthening the economic balance, industry has even greater responsibility as because of last year's poor crop. Industrial production determines the development of export. It is to be hoped that the new elements of management such as more flexible rules of wage regulation, pricing and founding of reserves will create more favourable conditions for rational economy, for some enterprises.

In order to avoid additional restriction of purchasing power greater attention should be paid to correspondence between output and income. The level enterprises can establish wage systems on the basis of output is an important factor. Both enterprises and management organizations carry responsibility as they have a special role and means to promote or hinder this process.

Istvan Hetenyi pointed out that efforts for the establishment of state budget balance are designed to create national economic balance and that the strengthening of budget balance is an aim of prior importance. The 12.2 billion-forint budget deficit of 1982 decreased to 7 billion in 1983, and this year a 3.5 billion-forint deficit is planned. The establishment of balance does not appear to be difficult as budget incomes have to be increased and expenditure decreased, slowed down or stabilized.

The finance minister stressed that strict austerity measures in expenditure are to be introduced, and pointed out that expenditure of state stock piling has not increased, and enterprise and price subsidies from the budget decreased. The pace of increase in the financing of institutions by the state budget has been moderated five percent. Austerity is required at every publicly financed institution, and, where possible, the streamlining of organization has to be initiated, but priority will continue to be given to the meeting of the basic duty of the health service, education and culture. Budget incomes are fundamentally determined by payments of enterprises, cooperatives and institutions, and a 4.5 percent increase in such payments is expected.

On last year's enterprise management the minister of finance stated: Last year enterprise and cooperative showed a 5.5 percent increase in profit, although 70 economic units closed the year with a deficit, totalling 6.3 billion forints, and the number of unprofitable enterprises and that of units without capital increased. Due to increasing budget payments, the amount of enterprise fixed assets established from profit decreased. It can, however, be regarded a favourable sign that a considerable number of enterprises adjusted themselves flexibly to the new situation, which contributed to the counterbalance of difficult economic circumstances.

On the furtherance of the economic management system Istvan Hetenyi stated: We wish to further develop the economic management system to strengthen real enterprise independence and further flexible entrepreneurism in order to encourage a more efficient economy. Efforts for the complex furtherance of the economic management system are designed with this aim in mind and the main trends have already developed. As a result of measures to be carried out in the price, tax and support system and economic regulation system aims to strengthen interest in profit and to improve wage management. Changes are (?designed to) phase out unjustified [words indistinct] subsidies, which are also not viable from a socio-political point of view. We wish to reassess power resources, by increasing the price of labour and promoting reasonable change in the proportion of labour and machinery. We expect that as a result of the modification of regulations and the development of economic competition, enterprise profit will better express real efficiency and differentiation influence the development of economic units. [sentence as received] Such aims can be met if the further development of other factors of economic management also promote enforcement of market relations, development of enterprise independence, further enterpreneurism and the founding of organizations and institutes which increase enterprisal scope.

GROWTH, TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 1 April on page 6 carries a 850-word article by Dr Odon Kisszekelyi, entitled "Preventing Drug Abuse," on the main reasons for drug abuse and possible ways to avoid or remedy it. In his introduction, Dr Kisszekelyi notes that "at the end of the sixties, sporadically, and from the beginning of the seventies, more and more intensively, the sniffing [szipuzas] and abuse of drugs has spread in Hungary -- as in other socialist countries. There are considerable divergences concerning the estimated number of drug-using youth. One reason for this is the fact that the data and information about the indicated cases are confidential, and it is forbidden to procure statistics on this phenomenon through survey forms and questionnaires.'

Dr Kisszekelyi then states that "according to experts and officials dealing with the problem, at the end of last year there were at least 10,000 children, adolescents, and young adults who tried these chemicals or used them regularly. Though it is a high figure, only a minority of our youth is affected. The majority of those acquainted with drugs do not become addicted."

Dr Kisszekelyi then deals with the possible factors causing this phenomenon and finds the "neurosis and behavioral disturbances of young people and temporary nervous system disturbances in adolescents" only partly responsible. The main factor, according to Dr Kisszekelyi, is the "influence of the psycho-social surrounding, the role of the family within it."

A rich family that spoils excessively, or a poor family for that matter, can lead to similar consequences. The child who is abundantly supplied with money and gifts uses drugs as the ultimate source of pleasure, while the poor child does the same to cover frustration and lack of physical and spiritual affection. They get involved in the company of drug users, where drug taking has become a habit so it becomes abused. The role of the family is then discussed by the author who says that a warm, familiar surrounding must be ensured for the child and that more time and "intimate togetherness" must be spent with the child.

Dr Kisszekelyi then lists various signs according to which the parents can recognize drug abuse and suggests that parents turn to physicians, something that is not always easy since the youth will not feel ill and will be very reluctant to see a doctor. "The problem of drug abuse by the youngest people, by adolescents, and by young adults has been a growing tendency for the last 10 years and has become a danger for society. It is impossible to solve the problem without the help of the family," concludes Kisszekelyi.

BRIEFS

MTI-ADN WORK PLAN -- Berlin, March 30 (MTI) - The ADN signed a two-year work plan in Berlin Friday. The work plan includes several measures concerning the strengthening of cooperation of the two news agencies in 1984 and 1985 [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 30 Mar 84 LD]

U.S. USING CREDITS AS WEAPON IN ECONOMIC WAR

LD051704 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 5 Apr 84

["What Do American Restrictions Means?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 5 April -- In a lengthy article on American restrictions headlined as above, the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI listed a handful of steps preceding the imposition of curbs and remarks by some American politicians indicating that they were "part of a wider strategic and political conception."

In this connection, the paper quoted former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as saying that credits are our strategic weapon and should serve sinking the communist economies.

Further elaborating on the subject, the daily concluded that "the anti-Polish restrictions are not an occasional venture but one of the assumptions of imperialism's anti-communist strategy.

"The anti-Polish economic restrictions launched by Washington and its allies more than two years ago are still functioning. They are an important part of anti-communist and anti-Polish economic war intensified under Ronald Reagan's presidency.

"Through the restrictions and simultaneous reinforcement of the course of armaments, the chief centres of the military-industrial complex are trying to act destructively on our economic potential and eventually on our defensive capability and political situation," stressed ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

OBODOWSKI-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN LIYBA

LD241202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski has visited Libya. The delegation was composed of representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Trade, representatives of the National Bank and of the commerical bank.

The issues of the current and long-term economic cooperation between Poland and Libya and mutual financial obligations were the subjects of discussion with the leadership of the Libyan ministries dealing with economic matters.

Janusz Obodowski also met with members of management of the largest Polish enterprises, which are carrying out work in Libya.

REVIEW OF 4-DAY VISIT BY WFTU'S GASPAR

AU041413 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The 4-day visit to Poland by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member, chairman of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, and chairman of the WFTU, has ended. The invitation to make the visit was issued by the PZPR Central Committee.

S. Gaspar met with work forces in various plants and talked with workers. Several hundred trade union activists attended meetings with him in Warsaw, Zyrardow, and Poznan. On 31 March, the last day of his visit, he met with leading representatives of several dozen national trade union organizations, which enabled him to study the general problems of the new Polish trade unions and to exchange views and information with Polish trade unionists.

Representatives of the national trade union organizations spoke of the progress made in the regeneration of trade unionism in their communities and of the painstaking process of promoting the position and authority of trade unions under the difficult sociopolitical, economic, and psychological conditions. They also spoke of the problems produced by the enormous fragmentation of the trade union movement, of the attmepts to establish cooperation with the trade union organizations active in sister enterprises, and of searching for the local planes of cooperation in order to coordinate trade union positions on local issues of importance to working people. Cooperation with trade unions that are outside the national trade union organizations is still an open problem.

Answering questions, S. Gaspar stressed, among other things, that crucial changes had been occurring in the evaluations of most West European trade unions, in regard to the problems of the Polish trade unions. They now admit, he said, that Solidarity was not a trade union. West European trade unions are not united in their views. Many of them, being prudent and moderate, represent class awareness and regard socialism as the future of mankind, regardless of differences in views on many issues. These trade unions now regard themselves as being responsible for the fact that Solidarity, which they did support, brought about a situation in which it was necessary to impose martial law. However, there is another group of trade unions in the West that has no sympathy for socialism and that has exploited the events in Poland to promote antisocialist aims. These trade unions are a minority, and we regard them as our enemies, whereas the first group is merely our ideological adversary on occasions. This difference is important, S. Gaspar stressed.

That West European public opinion has changed is attested to by the fact that it has come to terms with reality by showing interest in the affairs of the new trade union movement in Poland. This fact has increased the Polish trade unionists' responsibility for building up trade unionism. This task must and will certainly succeed under the condition that a sense of reality prevails. That means that the primary issue is to work in order to increase the country's economic prowess and potential and that only when there is something to be shared should the classic trade union task -- the defense of the working people's interests -- be attended to.

S. Gaspar then discussed the problem that is uppermost in the minds of Polish and Hungarian trade unionsts: Why was it that in the first postwar years when the foundations of the new system were being set up, that the development of trade unions was so rapid, and why did social tensions came to the surface when people's rule became consolidated? One of the most important sources of the distortions that resulted in the crises was the failure to understand the need for the party, the government, and the trade unions to share tasks under the socialist conditions. In defiance of Leninist principles the trade union movement was treated as a secondary organization.

Recalling the Hungarian experience after 1956, S. Gaspar stressed that at that time it had been clearly agreed that trade unionism should be independent, that the party should not interfere in the internal affairs of trade unions, and that it could exert its influence on them through its members active in them. Those principles continue to be strickly observed. Trade unions have been given extensive legal rights and powers. During the following stage when a new system of economic management was introduced in Hungary in 1968, the role of the basic trade union organiations in independent enterprises was increased. In that way the trade union movement bacame a partner of the administration at all levels of management.

The Polish and Hungarian practical knowledge in setting up trade union structures is similar. In Hungary no trade union group seeks to isolate itself from a branch because it knows that trade unionism must be strong. It also knows that this strength is of crucial importance for the international activities of trade unions. Every country is represented by a single trade union in the international trade union associations attached to the WFTU.

In conclusion S. Gaspar expressed the wish that the Polish trade unionists should promote their activities in a prudent and considered manner, take account of past experience and of future requirements, and develop a movement that will perform for the benefit of the Polish people and the international workers movement. We are feeling the absence of the Polish trade unions in that movement, he said. We are weaker without the Poles, and that is why you should enter the international arena because there is much work to be done there!

The meeting, which was chaired by Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Educational Department, was attended by Jozsef Garamvolgyi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic.

GDR CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL BEGINS TALKS

LD052136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, the GDR state secretary for church affairs, arrived in Warsaw on Thursday at the invitation of Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the PPR Office for Religious Affairs. After an initial talk with the senior officials of the office, he met the Ecumenical Council of Polish Churches. He expounded the policy of the state in relation to the churches in the GDR and dealt in particular with the peace policy of the GDR and the ecumenical work of the churches in the GDR. The discussion showed a large measure of agreement in the assessment of the international situation. The participants in the talk strongly condemned the aggressive policy of imperialism and insisted that every effort should be made for a return to detente.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES 16th CC PLENUM ASSUMPTIONS

LD040447 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the programmatic-organizational assumptions of the 16th plenum of the Central Committee devoted to the working class and consolidating its leading role in the socialist state. The Politburo examined the organizational and substantive assumptions of the worker-peasant inspection prepared by the Central Committee team for control systems within the state. In accordance with the decisions of the National Delegates' Conference, these assumptions will be presented to the participants of the 16th Central Committee plenum to gather their opinions.

AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

LD052015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The tasks of auditing commissions in the light of decisions of the PZPR National Conference were discussed in Warsaw at a plenary meeting of the Central Auditing Commission. One of the most important tasks is increasing the reaction of party organizations to all that hurts people, hampers their work and life, and slows down the struggle with crisis results. It is considered necessary to assess the implementation of the ninth Central Committee plenum resolution on youth affairs in the first half of this year.

SEJM COMMITTEES DEBATE DRAFT TU LAW AMENDMENTS

LD282245 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 28 March -- Two Sejm (Polish parliament) committees of labour and social affairs and legislative works at a joint meeting here today examined and approved draft amendments to the law on trade unions. The draft submitted to the Sejm by the Council of State deals with two issues connected with the universal right to trade union membership: right on homeworkers and agents -- shop and restaurant operators -- to this [words indistinct] the future of small trade union organizations.

The committees stressed the significance of some 300,000 homeproducers and people employed under [words indistinct] the national economy. Other trade unions postulated to settle the issue of trade union membership of [words indistinct]. One of the objections made by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the course works on the draft was connected with this issue.

The second issue to be settled by the amendments to the law is connected with the time limit before which there were no legal requirements concerning the membership of founders of a trade union organization and of a trade union itself. The time limit passed at the end of 1983 and this would mean in practice that members of trade unions affiliating less than 50 people would be deprived of right to trade union membership.

According to draft amendments to the law the time limit is to be prolonged until December 31, 1985. Provisional character of the [word indistinct] stems from the fact that by the end of 1985 the Council of State, operating under legal authority, will have assessed the functioning of the entire law of trade unions and will make proposals of necessary changes after consultations with trade unions.

Sejm deputies considered these arguments as justified and expressed their support for the amendments which in their opinion would serve well the development of trade unions. They also recalled the fact that according to ILO's assessment minimum 50-strong membership in a trade union organization is too high. Sejm deputies passed the draft amendment as to the law on trade unions retaining the wording formulated by the Council of State.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES SCHOOLS, SOCIAL DISCORD

LD060844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] On the eve of its plenary meeting, the Sejm commissions have been deliberating. One of them, the Commission for Education and Upbringing discussed the building of schools, textbook supply and summer holidays for children and youth. After hearing a report on the situation concerning the group of agricultural schools in Mietne, the deputies proclaimed themselves in favor of the firmness of constitutional principle and the 1961 law on the development of the education and upbringing system which defined the lay and secular character of Polish schools. Attention was also drawn to the harmfulness of using schools to sow social discord.

PRON COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD041957 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Economic issues have been discussed at a session of the Socioeconomic Initiatives Commission of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON]. Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda took part.

It was acknowledged that the most important things for the economy are to make export products more competitive, to maintain market equilibrium, and to work out mechanisms for shaping the wages policy.

The meeting was chaired by Professor Marian Orzechowski, general secretary of the PRON National Council, and Zdzislaw Pilecki, answered questions by Polish and foreign journalists. They gave information on preparations for the elections and on the significance of the electoral declaration issued by the PRON National Council. Journalists asked, among other things, about the process of nominating and consulting on candidates for councillors, and about the local electoral programs.

JARUZELSKI AT SZALAUDA MEETING WITH ENGINEERS

LD040926 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Young engineers from industrial enterprises, from the science and technology sector, and from higher schools have met representatives of the government. Over 60 young engineers and technicians were invited to the Office of the Council of Ministers. This meeting with representatives of the government, chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, was aimed at joint discussion of the role and tasks of the young technical intelligentsia in raising the effectiveness of production and modernizing our economy.

During the meeting, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski appeared in the hall. He listened to the discussion and commented on many of the remarks and suggestions.

JARUZELSKI MEETS YOUTH UNION RURAL AKTIV MEMBERS

LD040956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The need for actions to overcome the economic crisis by releasing initiative and shaping attitudes of responsibility for the fate of the country, the regions, and the generation was stressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski during a meeting with a group of delegates to the national session of the rural aktiv of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. The first secretary of the party's Central Committee was informed about the main trends in the work of the union, which has 6,000 members active in rural milieus. The national session of the ZSMP rural aktiv begins today.

MARKET SUPPLY OF GAS EXPECTED TO DECREASE

LD052126 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] At a conference at the Government Press Office the supply of engine fuel was discussed. Minister Jerzy Wojcicki, head of the Main Inspectorate of Power Economy, representatives of Light and Chemical Industries Ministries, the central oil board, and Office of Prices met journalists. Increased consumption of gasoline in the chemical industry, along with the shortage of foreign currency for import this year will cause a drop in gas supply to the market by 75,000 tons. Thanks to petroleum processing, the chemical industry will deliver more raw materials and products indispensable for building industry like PVC, oil, and drain pipes for agriculture.

The prices of fuels and oils were also discussed at the conference.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 27 MARCH NEWS CONFERENCE

AU041417 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Apr 84 pp 4-5

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 27 March]

[Excerpts] Jerzy Urban: As an example of false information, I would like to cite a report by Mr Kifner [NEW YORK TIMES correspondent] in which he reports that during an interrogation at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, he and Mr Ruane [from the BBC] were threatened with 5 years imprisonment if they did not answer the Security Service's questions. This is not true. The right to journalistic secrecy is respected in Poland. However, everybody who is questioned as a witness must be warned before questioning about the penal consequences of presenting false evidence. Such a warning was quite simply given. Giving false evidence is punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment in Poland. The witness must also sign a statement certifying that he has been warned about this. In a word, this interrogation took place in accordance with all legal regulations, as all interrogations do, and yet it is being characterized as a threat of imprisonment.

The British press has reported about escapees from Poland who left the country inside a container, saying that one of them was persecuted by the authorities for refusing to listen to political talks. It was someone by the name of Jerzy Sochacz. The press also wrote that he had been under constant pressure to join an "official trade union" ever since the introduction of martial law. When he opposed the idea, he was warned several times that his life would become unbearable, and that is why he escaped in a container to Great Britain. Here we are entering the realm of humor. And yet reports like this are carried in all seriousness by highly respected British newspapers.

Escapes like this from Poland are undertaken not only for the purpose of avoiding difficulties in obtaining a passport, since many people who escape this way never try to obtain one and one can assume that they merely want to leave Poland in such a way that will guraantee them the right to stay in the country to which they are escaping. In other words, these are escapes in the face of visa difficulties, not passport difficulties.

Persecution because of one's unwillingness to listen to political talks or threats to one's life for not joining a trade union is a humorous way of trying to obtain a residence permit. It is odd that such comical and clearly manufactured events are the subject of serious consideration by a serious press.

There has been a report on the events in the Barczewo prison citing Western correspondents in Poland. AFP has specifically reported that the militia has attacked prisoners in Barczewo. According to this report, 60 militiamen arrived at the prison on 29 February and beat up a group of prisoners. Frasyniuk was injured on the hips and shoulder. Bednarz has been in unheated solitary confinement since the event. The prison authorities have removed crosses and other religious emblems from the cells. We can see here how stubborn the obsession with a war on crosses is. The prison authorities are alleged to have explained that the prison walls are state property.

Nothing happened in Barczewo on the 29th and no militia units arrived there. Cells were being searched on that day. Two prisoners, Frasyniuk and Bednarz, refused to leave their cells during the search. Therefore they were led out and a struggle ensued, after which, as usual, they were given a medical examination. The doctors discovered a slight graze on someone's right knee. There were no breaches of the peace against the background of this incident.

There have been no disturbances in any prison in connection with religious emblems. Every prisoner has the right to hang religious emblems above his bed. There are always crosses in places designated for religious services, and if a service takes place in a room normally used for other purposes, crosses are always hung up for the service. There have never been any disturbances against this background in any prison. While we are on the subject, Palubicki ended his hunger strike 9 days ago, so any eye-openers on this subject which are still presented are no longer valid.

I wish to clarify information given in a WELT AM SONNTAG article which said that according to research carried out by that paper, or by some source which the paper uses, 86 percent of Poland's population supports a total boycott of the new trade unions. According to the research carried out by the Public Opinion Research Center, 10 percent of the workers are at present avowed opponents of the new unions, 48 percent support them, and 40 percent express various conditions necessary for their support or are undecided. This is quite simply a case of presenting various false and probably invented pieces information about the state of consciousness in Poland, from what source we do not know.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: It is very interesting that you have mentioned journalists' right to secrecy, Mr Minister. Does this mean the interrogation of our colleagues was a misunderstanding?

Jerzy Urban: No, the misunderstanding involves the reports saying that they had been threatened with prison if they did not reveal their professional secrets. I am not a lawyer and am not appearing in the role of a legal adviser either. The professional secrets of journalists are controlled by law. One chapter of the law states in what cases and in what way a journalist may screen himself behind a professional secret and in what cases he has no right to do so. I am stating the concept in the same concise form as the law presents it. I am not giving any legal advice.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Mr Minister, may I ask three questions at the same time? The first is in connection with the issue that has just been discussed. There is, of course, no immunity for correspondents. On the other hand, what has happened to our colleagues is a dangerous precedent. Up to now we have been summoned to the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is all right. Could you therefore assure us that incidents such as this will not happen in future? That was the first question. The second concerns crosses. You said during the last press conference that there should be no crosses in schools throughout Poland. I take it this was merely an expression of your stance, but not a forecast of any concrete action. In any case, as far as I know no crosses have actually been taken down in any school in Poland, aside from Mietne. Can you confirm this?

Yesterday's communique from the meeting of the Joint Commission of Government and Episcopate Representatives makes no mention at all of the crosses issue. Does that mean some agreement has been reached between the state and the Church on this matter? And the third question is also about this communique. It says that the work agenda of a working team for legislative affairs has been approved. Does that mean a final version of a declaration on the Church's legal status has already been approved and that the final version is the original one which had been agreed on earlier?

Jerzy Urban: Let me answer each question individually. These are matters which are not connected. I am neither willing to refer to the interrogation as an incident, nor can I give the assurance that no foreign correspondents will ever be questioned either as witnesses or as suspects if the basis for such questioning arises. Even if I wanted to give such an assurance, it would be impossible in the light of the legal order existing in Poland. Correspondents do not have diplomatic immunity and are subject to the same laws as everyone else, and the government can grant such immunity to no one.

Can I confirm that no crosses have been taken down anywhere up to now? No, I cannot. In this connection I wish to recall that I discussed this subject in great detail 2 weeks ago. I have nothing to add to what I have already said, and I can give no further explanation. I confirm the stance I expressed at that time. As I have said, it is difficult for me to add anything.

Has the draft declaration been approved? No, it has not. This is clear from the communique itself. I quote: "The joint commission discussed further work on settling the state's legal position toward the Catholic Church." The subject here is further joint work between government and Episcopate bodies. I can comment on the joint commission meeting as follows: The government has determined that the talks have been good.

To answer your question about the crosses, I wish to warn against attempts to declare crises in Church-state relations every time some thorny issue appears. I have never said that joint activity between the Church and the state may be overcome by differences in views. One can assume there will always be differences in views. I have noticed that some Western correspondents are still exceptionally quick to announce crises. This applies not only to relations between the state and the Church, but to any event. Any occasion is taken to say that the domestic situation is sharpening without anything to back up this statement.

John Kifner, NEW YORK TIMES: I want to put straight one of the points made in the list of misstatements that you read us concerning the interrogation I was subjected to, because when I referred to my secret sources, a journalistic confidence, the captain in charge of the interrogation interrupted me and said that I am subject to Polish law and Polish legislation and that I could be liable to a 5-year prision sentence in view of this. It may have been that he was trying to say that this sentence could be passed, for example, for impeding the course of the investigations underway or something like that. However, the fact was that he did mention this 5-year prison sentence.

This is why I was very relieved to hear what you said here today -- that we have the right to retain journalistic secrets and not disclose our sources. Besides which, the next day I also read something in this vein in ZYCIE WARSZAWY with reference to the Ministry of Finance, unless I am mistaken. I also bought a copy of the Polish Penal Code, and it also appears from this that we have the right to retain our journalistic secrets. However, this was, unfortunately, not mentioned to us during the interrogation.

Jerzy Urban: It depends on what the questioning concerns; and since the right to retain professional secrets is a limited one, it concerns the majority of offenses. However, there are exceptions, particularly with reference to very serious crimes, and when one is being questioned as a witness to certain particularly serious crimes that are clearly defined as being such by the law, then it is not possible to retain secrets. In which case, I would advise you to familiarize yourself with the details of the laws that regulate the issue of professional journalistic secrets that you keep.

Dan Fischer, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: Minister, yesterday the pope said in Rome that he would be very willing to visit Poland a third time, and the reason he gave was that he has not been able to visit the northern parts of the country on previous visits. Could you, in connection with this, tell us if this is being currently discussed and what would be the government's reaction to the pope making a proposal for such a visit?

Jerzy Urban: Professor Henryk Jablonski expressed the authorities' attitude to this in his farewell speech during the last papal visit. The pope is welcome in Poland. However, there are no definite plans for such a visit, and it is not the subject of talks.

Kay Wilers, Baltimore SUN: Minister, during Monday's [26 March] session of the joint commission, I believe that the text of the joint declaration on Church-state relations was discussed. However, Minister Lopatka said on Saturday [24 March] that he expects it will be approved and may be initialed. I would therefore like to ask if this was indeed the case and whether the declaration was discussed, approved, and initialed, and if so then when will it be signed and by whom.

Jerzy Urban: Ms Wilers is unfortunately an infrequent visitor to Poland, and it is because of this that she probably does not know of the principle that goes hand in hand with the joint commission's activities, that only the mutually agreed upon communique reports on the commission's work. However, the details and the course of the talks are confidential and are not disclosed.

Michel Castex, AFP: Minister, could you give us the latest results of the investigation into the death of Piotr Bartoszcze, because the official version said his death was an accident, and this version has been denied by rumors that have recently come from his family and Solidarity circles?

Jerzy Urban: I have already spoken on this subject. The investigations into this person's death are continuing. However, there is nothing in this case that would indicate -- from the start to the finish of the investigations -- that anyone murdered or wanted to hurt Bartoszcze. It was an ordinary accident. Investigations into this matter are being protracted because of the difficulties in determining where he got so drunk; and as there seems to be a pact of silence surrounding this case, there is a theory that it was not state vodka Bartoszcze was drinking before his death. But these are just theories. However, I have already said that all these rumors that visiting Western correspondents are given are simply all lies. What I mean is that it is not true that Bartoszcze's fingers were broken and it is not true that another post mortem was carried out on him. These revelations are circulated because of the ill will of those who put them about, or they are the result of ordinary scandal-mongering.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: I would like to return for a comment to the matter of political prisoners and their hunger strikes. I would like to ask, in connection with this, if hunger strikes are still going on in any Polish prisons -- or have they been totally discontinued.

Jerzy Urban: Prisoners are continuing to refuse their meals on a rota basis in Barczewo prision, where there are six of them, and in Braniewo, where there are eight. There are no hunger strikes in any other places.

John Kifner, NEW YORK TIMES: Could we have some statistical data on the searches that have been made of apartments and offices belonging to dissidents here, as well as the probable number of arrests that were made during the last 3 weeks?

Jerzy Urban: There are no statistics on the number of searches made. However, one could recently conclude from press reports that the Security Services are intensifying their activities to combat illegal groups and their printing and dissemination centers. On 23 March 427 people were serving prision sentences in connection with politically motivated crimes. Some 58 of these are people who are serving sentences for crimes they have been convicted of, and not 244 as the DAILY TELEGRAPH reported. However, 369 people are under temporary arrest.

Kay Wilers, Baltimore SUN: Minister, on Saturday [24 March] Minister Lopatka said that the Church refused to accept money from Lech Walesa which he received for the Nobel Prize, money that he designated for the agricultural fund. Could you say something about this and possibly why it happened?

Jerzy Urban: You have more information than I, and I am unable to say why this happened because it could be due to the political aspects connected with the Nobel Prize and the attempts to exploit the award by levying it against Poland's state interests; although it is also possible that this situation results from other things, for example, from the fact that this fund still does not exist and may not have the means of collecting money because it has no statutory bodies that would be authorized to accept contributions, or even to reject them.

Bradley Graham, WASHINGTON POST: Minister, the issue concerning the protection of a journalist's sources and their secrets is, to all intents and purposes, of interest to everyone present here, and we could all, of course, go to some Polish lawyer and ask him for detailed clarification on this subject. However, both your office and INTERPRESS could also, on the other hand, prepare some kind of set of relevant commentaries or rather provisions, on the legal code, as well as the press laws, that concern precisely this issue so that we can have this on paper and be able to familiarize ourselves with it. When we come here, we get some information and advice on the basic principles governing our activities in Poland, but if we could receive such a set of rules from your office or INTERPRESS for example, before next week, then they could be very helpful to us in our activities.

Jerzy Urban: I think that both institutions will come to an agreement, and one of them will present these regulations to you in detail. I would further like to explain that it is not possible to retain one's professional journalistic secrets in murder cases and that there are other articles in the Penal Code that rule out the retention of professional secrets. I cannot clarify further because I am not familiar with the details, but it is not a complicated matter.

Robert Strybel, U.S. Polonian Press: I would like to put this to you in the form of a request, since Poland is celebrating its 40th anniversary of communist rule this year and you once told us that you are personally involved in the ordering of public opinion polls. Could you order a poll to be carried out that would assess people's views on these 40 years -- one that would appraise whether they assess the period very positively, quite positively, with mixed feelings, more negatively, or very negatively? I think such a poll would also be of interest to your government. I would also like to ask whether the permanent group of people whom you poll regularly -- which comprises about a thousand and several hundred people, as you mentioned -- has any material incentives to participate in these polls? Is this group always the same or do its members change every couple of years? What, in point of fact, does the situation look like?

Jerzy Urban: I think that the political choice made by the majority of the people in Poland is such a clear one that there is no need for detailed research into it, although I am not precluding such research. For example, the people's councils elections will manifest these subjective measures with which Mr Strybel is concerned. What I mean is that I think the results of the people's councils elections will be assessed from precisely this point of view.

There are very many research centers in Poland that work in many different ways and have various research methods. The Public Opinion Research Center's work is simply based on a random sample of people representing Poland's adult population, and the representative nature of the sample is guaranteed by the application of sociological methods, the details of which I do not know. It is a randomly selected group, but one that must represent the social structure of the population regarding education, residential location, nature of profession, and so on. The group's members are renewed in accordance with the regulations binding the research, and its participants are not remunerated.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: Minister, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the PPR, I would like to ask you if the government and the party, as two of the participants in these celebrations, have considered inviting the first secretary of the CPSU to these commemorations?

Jerzy Urban: The program for these celebrations will be announced at the suitable time.

Robert Strybel, U.S. Polonian Press: Forgive me, but perhaps I did not make myself very clear. I was not asking about the present situation, because someone may love Jaruzelski and think the contrary about Bierut when he was in power; my question, therefore, was how would people assess the entire 40-year period asked in the following way "How do you assess the past 40 years," and so not only the current situation?

Jerzy Urban: The research centers in Poland work on the basis of commercial principles, and if you want to order some research to be done according to your own research program, then I am not the man you should be placing your order with.

RAKOWSKI REMARKS ON SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

PM301554 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 28 Mar 84 p 7

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Sandro Viola in Warsaw; date not given]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 27 March -- Question: You spoke recently about the "silence" with which the Poles are receiving the government's arguments about economic reform and about what you call "socialist renewal." How widespread is this silence and what is its political significance?

Answer: Let's be clear, I was not talking about an absence of dialogue with Polish society as a whole. I was referring to a "silent center," that is, one sector -- however substantial -- of society. It is with this "center" that we cannot communicate. It is composed, I would say, of three major components. First, there is the group who express, above all, tiredness -- tiredness of the economic difficulties imposed by the crisis; we could call it the part of society that is worst off. Then there are the Poles that have remained bound most closely to the memory of the events that took place between the Gdansk accords and the end of 1981 and who cannot return to reality, to normality. Last, there are those, who though not antisocialist or opposed to the government, have decided to remain aloof, to leave things to others.

Question: What is the government's attitude toward all these citizens?

Answer: Obviously, what we would like is to break their silence, their screen of indifference. So what is to be done? I would say that the first thing needed is time, as always in politics. Next the government will have to strive to give specific displays of its democratic commitment: Indeed, many people have doubts about our intentions, our will to democratize the system, and are therefore waiting to see whether or not we are moving toward a different kind of rapport between society and government. But in the final analysis, the most important thing is to improve the economic situation. In fact I am convinced that if the Poles were to regain their 1979 living standards, if they were to regain the 25 percent of purchasing power that they have lost since then, the majority of this "silent center" would return to a dialogue....

Question: But in Poland there is not only the "silence" of the masses. There is also, for instance, the refusal of the intelligentsia to approach any kind of official activity, as if it were afraid of becoming contaminated....

Answer: You tend to generalize. You did so in your article a few days ago when you said that young Poles do not want to know about the communist party; and you are doing so now, by referring to the rejection of a dialogue on the part of the entire intelligentsia. That is not the way things are, either with regard to young people (after all, there are 2 million members of the communist youth movement) or with regard to intellectuals. Of course part of the cultural world has an antagonistic attitude toward the new political framework. The problem exists, nobody denies it; but at the same time, it must not be exaggerated. From the outset we knew that some of the intellectuals would be the last to achieve a rapprochement with the system -- the last, that is, to abandon the illusions of past years....

Among other things, it is a typical, traditional, phenomenon in Polish affairs -- that is, the tendency of our intellectuals to evade reality, to take refuge in myths, the way of life that the West calls "Polish romanticism." So what is to be done to attract the intelligentsia to the government's platform? What is certain is that old-style declarations, with emphasis on platforms, can achieve little. It is a matter of reaching people's minds, of convincing them, that is, and that is a difficult task.

The other evening I received a group of young actors here. We talked for a couple of hours, and at one point General Jaruzelski joined the conversation. We laid down the problems and stated our intentions. Did those youngsters understand, were they convinced? I do not know. I only know that such tasks take time, energy, and great intellectual lucidity. On the other hand, who would have expected all the events of the past years to have taken place without leaving marks? The only possible approach, as I often tell my government colleagues, is to "take it easy" [in English in original].

Question: Let us move on to economic reform. I am told that it is encountering major resistance within the party apparatus every day. Do you believe that the political bureaucracy could succeed in blocking the reform, as has happened on other occasions in other socialist countries, for that matter?

Answer: I would not say that the real hindrances are coming from the political structures, partly because the reform has considerably modified the role of the party apparatus. To give just one example, with the forms of autonomy that the reform now grants factories it has become virtually impossible to issue orders from the political centers. However, there probably is a fear within the party of a loss of the old power. In the past, as we all know very well, the political apparatus took on a number of powers of administrative intervention to which it was not entitled. But our whole present attitude is orientated in a diffferent direction: The party must free itself of the tasks of direct executor and devote itself to defining political guidelines and ideological inspiration. It is a historical process that, I need hardly say, needs time to take place....

Question: But you have not told me what forms the political apparatus' resistance takes.

Answer: It is principally on this issue of social differences: the widening of the range of incomes, the small-scale capitalism [il piccolo capitalismo] envisaged by the reform, and thus the emergence of the so-called nouveaux riches. It is difficult to say whether these forms of resistance are more doctrinarie or dictated by the real situation. Be that as it may, it is as a result of these objections that an irritability is emerging within the political apparatus.

Question: From which sectors do the real obstacles to the reform originate?

Answer: Above all from the sectors of the economic administration, the Planning Commission [il piano], the ministries. Why? First, there is a habit of traditional and highly centralized administration. Unfortunately, it is obvious that certain habits and mentalities cannot be eliminated in a couple of years. In this connection I can say that we did not have some illusions, inasmuch as we believed that the reform process would become established more quickly. But apart from the problem of mentalities, there are other obstacles, too. For instance, the major economic difficulties, which from time to time cause a slowing or even a return to old methods. Add to this a certain theoretical quality of the models of reform and their inevitable friction with real conditions.

But, believe me, the reform will go ahead. Economic reform is the only way out of the serious difficulties affecting us, and we will not allow passive resistance or explicit opposition to bar its way.

Question: Again about the political apparatus: I have the impression that it is concerned about the military's increasingly wide-ranging role, and especially about the inspection and control functions assumed by the Army.

Answer: I do not wish to deny that there is ill feeling toward the military in the apparatus. For a while, especially in the countryside, people turned to officers to report local party leaders' mistakes and omissions, and this has created some friction. But I do not believe that the ill feeling could result in conflict. At any event, I would like to clarify one point: You speak of the party apparatus as if it were a matter of brilliant careers and positions to be defended to the death. It is not so. It is hard work, and not even very well paid: if a miner can earn Z50,000, the average for party officials does not exceed Z15,000.

Question: Yes, but they enjoyed the taste of power.

Answer: Certainly there was once the gratification of power, but today, with the party's reorientation and the economic reform, the situation has changed considerably...

Question: In the past Polish governments have been fairly active as an element of mediation between East and West, but today Poland's international presence has faded considerably.

Answer: It is the West's policy which has placed us in this situation. When the Americans decided to impose sanctions on us and to create for us all the difficulties in which we find ourselves today, the European countries followed Washington's line in a manner incomprehensible to me. On the one hand, they have not in fact succeeded in influencing our domestic activity; on the other, by seeking to exclude Poland from the European scene, they have harmed themselves. The economic crisis has indeed deprived us of the international role which we had always had and which on various occasions proved to serve as a useful balance between East and West.

In any event, the Europeans should bear the example of Hungary in mind. Do you remember what the West's policy was in the first few days after 1956? The utmost ostracism of Kadar, the very Kadar who is the West's favorite today. And yet the Hungarian leader has never changed his policy in order to please the West. He has proceeded along the path which he deemed most appropriate for his country, and now the West's recognition has come. But how much time has been wasted in the meantime....

TRADE UNION-GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION SYSTEM

AU281110 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24/25 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski spoke during a meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs in Warsaw on 23 March, in which trade union representatives also took part.

He said to the trade unionists: From your questions and the way you ask them, one can draw the conclusion that things are hard for you and that you have many difficulties stemming from the pressure exerted by your milieus. Things are not easy for us either, because we have to establish priorities and satisfy urgent needs. Nevertheless, regardless of how difficult life is for people, we must be aware of the fact that during the past 2-3 years Poland has been following a path which can be assessed positively. Certain progress has also been made in the economic sphere. Even so, we are in a transitional period, and not only because of the difficult conditions of life.

At the same time, the introduction of economic reform is bringing great changes in the system of management, and these changes are also causing many difficult social problems. All of this can be overcome in the space of a few years. But we cannot expect the reform to function immediately in a satisfactory way when there is a shortage of reserves, when part of society is very tired, when parochial interests are putting up strong resistance, and when there is a political adversary in existence.

Your impatience is often justified, but we must all work in order to achieve economic reform results. I wish most of society would understand the exceptionally complicated period in which Poland finds itself.

Referring next to those speeches which demanded that the system of consultations be improved, M. Rakowski admitted that there are still many shortcomings in the system. It will take some time before consultations start functioning well. Nevertheless, the government believes the system should be constantly perfected, because it is an important part of government-trade union relations.

You should demand that the administration respect your powers and you should address your demands to it, M. Rakowski said, provided, of course, they are based on a good knowledge of the subject you are dealing with. This is a matter of immense importance, because we must all safeguard ourselves against a repeat separation from the masses.

BRIEFS

POWER PROJECT CONTINUED -- Warsaw 4 April -- Under a Polish Government decision of last March 19, a mothballed power station project at Mloty near Bystrzyca Klodzka, Walbrzych Province, will be continued to add 780 megawatts to the national power grid when completed. This biggest pumped-storage power station in Poland will be commissioned in about 9 years to go into operation in mid-1994. About 60 per cent of mining work had already been done before the project was forzen. Now constructors will erect an 80-metre tall earth dam on the river Bystrzyca Dusznicka, and the Japanese concern Toshiba will furnish the power station with main equipment and installations. The Mloty station will operate as a reserve for the national power grid at periods of peak demand. A minute and a half will be enough to activiate it when necessary. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 4 Apr 84 LD]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051431 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary; and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary:

On the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination, we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on behalf of the Romanian people, best wishes and sincere and cordial congratulations to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the People's Republic of Hungary, and to the Hungarian people.

The Romanian people are following the efforts made by the Hungarian working people and greatly appreciate the results achieved during the almost 4 decades of building the socialist system.

On this occasion, too, we want to express our firm conviction that Romanian-Hungarian relations of fruitful cooperation, friendship, and good-neighborliness will constantly deepen in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, and of the cause of socialism, strengthening international security, and peace throughout the world.

On this anniversary -- the Hungarian people's national holiday -- we wish you and all working people in Hungary new successes in the process of building socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU060903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0850 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- Upon the invitation of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Party of Labour and president of Angola, arrived in Bucharest on Thursday at noon for an official visit of friendship to Romania at head of a party and state delegation.

The distinguished Angolan guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by the Romanian head of state and by other officials of the host country.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU051833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/4/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on April 5 the Austrian parliamentary delegation led by Anton Benya, president of Nationalrat, now on a visit to Romania. The president of Nationalrat of Austria conveyed cordial greetings to the Romanian head of state on behalf of the federal president of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message he was addressed and conveyed in his turn warm greetings and best wishes to the federal president of the Republic of Austria.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made with satisfaction to the ascending course of the Romanian-Austrian relations which develop on multiple planes, in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level. The existing possibilities were highlighted for the further amplification and diversification of commercial exchanges, of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between the two countries. During the talk, views were also exchanged on present-day questions related especially to the European situation. The Austrian chief delegation assessed the importance of actions and initiatives taken by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, for the building of a world of peace, understanding and collaboration and, in that context, of the recent appeal launched by the Grand National Assembly.

During the talk, it was considered that everything possible should be done to prevent the deterioration of the international situation; resume and consolidate the policy of detente, security, and peace; achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, with emphasis on the significance of concerted efforts towards stopping the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, freeing the European Continent from like weapons and, generally, from any other nuclear weapons. Stress was laid on the role of parliamentarians and parliaments as well as on the contribution they can make to resuming and consolidating the process of detente and collaboration among all nations.

The exchange of views also pointed to the need to peacefully solve all interstate litigious issues through negotiations, eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, as well as for all countries to take an active part in the settlement of the major problems facing mankind. Romania's and Austria's determination was expressed to actively cooperate in the international arena, within the United Nations and other international bodies.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly (GNA), and by other deputies to the GNA.

GREEK DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST LEADER DEPARTS

AU051716 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/4/1984 -- John Pesmazoglou, leader of the Democratic Socialist Party of Greece (KDS), left Bucharest on Thursday, April 5, after a visit to Romania.

The KDS leader was accompanied by Christos Kourouklis, KDS general secretary, and George Krimbas, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the KDS. Upon their departure from the Otopeni airport, the guests were seen off by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by RCP activists.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS ANDREI

NC051140 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Iakovou, who arrived in Bucharest yesterday evening on an official visit, began talks this morning with his Romanian counterpart.

Topics of discussion at the talks are the Cyprus issue, bilateral relations, and international problems, reportedly with emphasis on the question of international security and cooperation. The talks will be followed by a working luncheon.

This afternoon, Iakovou will be received by Romanian President Ceausescu. He will deliver to him a message from President Kiprianou. Later tonight, Iakovou will attend an official dinner to be hosted in his honor by the Romanian foreign minister.

The Iakovou-Andrei talks will continue tomorrow. Participating in the talks on the Cypriot side are: Khatzimiltis, Cypriot ambassador to Bucharest; and Ipsaridhis, director of political affairs in the Foreign Ministry; on the Romanian side, participants in the talks are: Deputy Foreign Minister (?Oancea) and officials of the Foreign Ministry and other ministries.

Received by Ceausescu

AU051848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/4/1984 -- On April 5, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, now on an official visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed the Romanian head of state warm greetings and best wishes from President Spiros Kiprianou. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed the president of the Republic of Cyprus greetings and best wishes of peace and prosperity for the friendly Cypriot people.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the ascending course was assessed of the Romanian-Cypriot relations that have steadily expanded in recent years, stress being laid on the productive framework set up following the agreements reached in Nicosia last October during summit talks.

Current international questions were approached and deep worry was expressed over the intensifying arms race, over nuclear arming in particular. It was stressed that everything possible should be done to halt the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in certain West European countries and make the USSR give up the counter-measures announced, to resume Soviet-American negotiations which should lead to the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from the continent.

As for the situation in Cyprus, Romania's president said that everything possible should be done to solve all the problems of the island by political means, through direct negotiations between the two communities, Cyprus' unity, integrity and independence, its non-aligned status, the peaceful coexistence of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots being guaranteed.

During the warm, friendly interview the guest expressed gratitude for the firm, consistent support Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu grant for a just and durable solution to the Cyprus issue, for disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, for the serious threats to peace, to life on the earth to be removed.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

RCP CC PLENUM DOCUMENT ON PROPOSALS, COMPLAINTS

AU291436 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 84 p 5

["RCP Central Committee Document on the Activity of Resolving the Proposals, Notifications, Complaints, and Requests by the Working People Addressed to the Party, Local Party Bodies and State Bodies, to Mass and Civic Organizations, and the Press, Radio and Television in 1983" -- adopted in Bucharest 21-22 March 1983]

[Text] The letters, proposals, notifications, observations, ideas, and audiences through which the working people have contributed to improving the socioeconomic activity have demonstrated in 1983, too, the importance of this democratic form of the masses' participation in the society's leadership and in implementing the 12th RCP Congress' targets, and the tasks set by the RCP National Conference of December 1982.

On the occasion of certain special events --the 50th anniversary of revolutionary activity and the birthday of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, numerous citizens of our fatherland expressed in letters and cables feelings of great respect and profound appreciation for our party and state leader's untiring activity in the service of the country's prosperity, of promoting in the world the Romanian people's aspirations for peace, understanding, and cooperation among peoples.

In their letters to the party leadership and the party and state bodies, numerous working people of all social categories have expressed their agreement with the decisions and measures adopted by our party and state leadership, and with the recommendations and guidelines in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches to improve the economic activity and perfect social relations; they have expressed their complete adherence to the domestic policy and Romania's activity in the international arena.

In the letters to the party leadership in 1983, the working people expressed words of great appreciation and complete agreement with the theses, ideas, and guidelines in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches at the party Central Committee plenums, and those of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, at the working meeting in Mangalia on problems of educational-political activity, and on other occasions.

The working people expressed their complete adherence to the provisions of decisions, laws, and programs drawn up in 1983 by our party and state leadership aimed at the firm application of the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, at perfecting the financial-economic mechanism, ensuring secure and stable agricultural productions, increasing labor productivity, and at perfecting the remuneration system and other measures adopted in this period.

Numerous letters showed the working people's concern with protecting the public wealth, strictly respecting the country's laws, and norms of socialist ethics and equity.

In 1983 more than 1,664,000 citizens wrote letters to the party leadership, to central state and civic bodies, organizations, and institutions, to civic, county, municipal, and town organizations, to the press, and to the radio and television. Compared with 1982, the number of letters and audiences generally decreased almost 8 percent.

An analysis of the frequency of letters sent to and the audiences held at the RCP Central Committee shows a decrease in their number with every passing year. This shows that the repeated requests by the party leadership and by our party secretary general that the problems raised by the working people should increasingly be dealt with at the local level, in basic units, are being fulfilled with increasingly better notifications regarding problems of general interest, as well as the activity and conduct of certain leading cadres and other personnel in industrial enterprises, agricultural units, transportation, trade, education, culture, health, and other fields, and 63 percent proved to be well-founded.

Of the more than 1,417,000 requests and complaints, including various problems of personal interest, more than 516,000 have been favorably resolved.

The Central Committee plenum assessed that in 1983 the party bodies, the state and civic organizations, and the leadership of units have shown greater concern in the process of examining and resolving general problems and the personal problems of the working people.

The cadres holding leadership positions interviewed a great number of citizens and dealt with greater solicitude in resolving radical problems. Several times they interviewed people on the spot and participated directly in resolving a great number of letters dealing with important subjects, a fact that has led to a reduction in the number of notifications addressed to the higher bodies. At the same time, the content of the analysis of letters and of regular interviews carried out by the party bodies, the people's councils, and the ministries' leaderships has improved since greater stress has been placed on finding the causes for certain negative phenomena and on establishing certain measures aimed at preventing them.

An analysis of letters received and audiences carried out by the party, state, mass, and civic organizations in 1983 showed that the major problems of general interest approached by the working people and their proposals to eliminate and prevent shortcomings and to perfect the socioeconomic activity were as follows:

In the field of industry and industrial constructions 6,231 proposals and notifications proved correct; through these proposals and notifications, the working people active in units of the machine-building, chemical, and light industries, in mining enterprises and oil rigs, and on certain building sites in the Prahova, Vilcea, Caras-Severin, Mures, Mehedinti, Calarasi, Hunedoara, Neamt, Braila, and Buzau Counties and Bucharest Municipality have made an outstanding contribution to improving the organization of work in many enterprises, perfecting certain production technologies, raising labor productivity, saving materials, fuel, and electrical energy, recovering and reutilizing certain parts and subassemblies, and observing the requirements included in the program to raise the technical and qualitative level of all products. Likewise, following certain notifications, measures were taken to take into production and properly maintain certain machines, equipment, and installations, to strengthen work discipline, to better administer available materials, to reduce nonproductive personnel, and so forth.

In 1983, several notifications were made concerning air pollution and the pollution of certain waterways in Sibiu, Neamt, Mures, Bacau, and other counties by certain chemical plants, oil rigs, and livestock complexes, something which requires that more responsible action be taken to ensure appropriate installations for eliminating or reducing harmful substances and cleaning the waterways.

Various proposals and notifications concerning activities in agricultural units proved to be of real help; almost 50 percent of the over 9,300 proposals and notifications in this field proved to be justified.

Measures were taken in agricultural production cooperatives in Dolj, Teleorman, Vaslui, Suceava, Satu Mare, Arad, Arges, Cluj, Vrancea, and other counties to utilize certain unused lands and, generally speaking, to better utilize available lands, carry out crop maintenance work, and make maximum use of exisitng irrigation systems. Likewise, action was taken in the livestock sectors of certain agricultural units in various counties, such as Gorj, Giurgiu, Braila, Galati, and Botosani, to eliminate shortcomings in caring for and feeding animals.

The letters sent by animal breeders in Caras-Severin, Salaj, Vilcea, Dimbovita, Arad, Teleorman, Iasi, and other counties showed that the agricultural bodies and people's councils should show greater concern for ensuring and maintaining pastures, so as to provide incentives for animal breeding in the people's private farms and to increase their contribution to the state stocks.

The number of letters and audiences through which the working people drew attention to problems concerning supplies to the people was 32 percent less than in 1982, as a result of measures taken to improve activities in this sector. However, certain deficiences were brought to our attention, particularly regarding the better distribution and administration of commodity stocks, but also preferrential and overpriced sales, nonobservance of market prices, and the violation of trade regulations. In all cases, appropriate measures were taken against the guilty parties. Other notifications that proved to be correct were those concerning the poor quality of certain services carried out by maintenance and repair units and the disappearance of certain industrial and household products from the market at certain intervals, something which requires a greater concern on behalf of certain ministries, industrial centrals, artisan cooperatives, and particularly those responsible for the development of small-scale industry, with a view to producing and making available all products required by the citizens' households.

A total of 20,410 notifications and proposals concerning the urban development activity were proved to be correct; they reveal an ever greater participation of the working people in the activity to administer the towns, maintain the streets, repair and modernize certain roads, and so forth. On the basis of these notifications, the relevant bodies have taken more resolute action to eliminate shortcomings in the quality of construction and maintenance of dwellings in Bucharest municipality and in Gorj, Timis, Constanta, Iasi, Vaslui, Bistrita, Nasaud, and other counties where poorly finished apartment houses with defective balconies and defective sanitary and heating facilities were built.

On the basis of proposals and notifications concerning transportation, the people's councils and public transportation enterprises took measures to better organize the maintenance of automotive means of transportation, improve traffic control, and establish a better timetable for the transportation means. After checking 7,767 notifications in the field of health care, of which 66 percent proved to be correct, one could ascertain an certain degree of superficiality in the granting of medical assistance and cases of absenteism -- particularly in certain rural health centers -- in the Bucharest municipality and in Arad, Bacau, Braila, Gorj, and other counties.

The examination of complaints and requests concerning the application of the labor legislation showed that there were cases when unjustified disciplinary action was taken or unjustified reprimands were made in certain units. On the other hand, the large percentages of unjustified complaints and requests (54 percent) points to the fact that many citizens actually ask for an impairment of the law and demand unjustified personnel of party organizations, working people's councils, and the trade union and Union of Communist Youth organizations in the respective units in ensuring that the working personnel are familiar with and observe regulations in this field.

The party bodies received notifications in connection with certain shorcomings in the activity of management cadres, noting a number of negative aspects such as: Poor political and ideological training; lack of exactingness toward irregularities; lack of care for public property; and abuses and violations of legal norms. In all cases where these notifications were proven correct, appropriate measures were taken to eliminate shortcomings and improve overall activities; those guilty of various violations were punished along the party-state line, in accordance with the seriousness of their misdeeds and the responsibilities incumbent upon them.

The Central Committee assessed that certain party-state bodies, collective management bodies in certain units, and certain control and guidance bodies failed to act responsibly and perseveringly to ensure strict observance of work order and discipline and of the integrity of public property; they showed a superficial attitude at times in their check-ups, and easily overlooked certain irregularities and violations, and only eliminated the latter when the working people sent notifications to higher bodies.

One could note an insufficient concern on the part of party bodies and management cadres in certain industrial enterprises, building sites, agricultural cooperatives, and even in certain central state organizations with examining and resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints, and requests; they did not try to resolve the problems raised by the working people in audiences, something which caused the working people to decide to either ask for further audiences, or send letters to higher bodies.

In certain enterprises and institutions in Dimbovita, Calarasi, Braila, Sibiu, Hunedoara, Constanta, and other counties, the working people's commissions for letters and audiences belonging to party committees or bureaus are carrying out a poor activity and fail to carefully examine the working people's proposals, notifications, and complaints. The legal deadlines for resolving the working people's letters are not being observed in a number of counties such as Galati, Giugiu, Mures, Arges, Dimbovita, and so forth, and in certain ministries: The Health, Agriculture and Food Industry, Transportation and Telecommunications, and the Labor Ministries.

On the basis of conclusions drawn from the examination of the activity to resolve the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints, and requests in 1983, the RCP Central Committee plenum established certain measures to be taken in 1984 so that the party bodies and organizations, the managements of ministries and other central institutions, central and local state organizations, mass and public organizations, and the press, radio, and television can better work in the future to raise the quality and efficiency of the activity of resolving letters and granting audiences to citizens, in the spirit of decisions adopted by the party's 12th congress and national conference and of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, in order to thus stimulate the participation of the masses in the overall efforts to continuously improve the socioeconomic activity, an essential prerequisite for developing our revolutionary workers democracy.

The party-state, mass, and civic bodies and organizations and the working people in enterprises and institutions must pay particular attention to operatively using the working people's proposals and suggestions concerning the attainment of the itemized production and export; the quality of production; the reduction of material, electrical energy, and fuel consumption; the reintroduction into production of reusable materials; the better utilization of available lands, and so forth. In order to shift the main attention to resolving the working people's proposals and notifications on the spot, the central and local bodies are required to show maximum responsiveness to the problems raised in letters, audiences, and other forms within the institutionalized democratic framework existing in our enterprises and institutions and to resolve them operatively, in the spirit of party decisions and the country's laws.

We should also check the thorough implementation of the measures established following conclusions drawn from the citizens' notifications and complaints. The working people's councils in enterprises and institutions must brief the working people's general meetings on how they resolved the proposals, notifications, and requests addressed by the working personnel to the managements of the respective units or to higher bodies. The bureau of county party committees and the managements of central state bodies should discuss with management cadres and other responsible factors in various fields of activity the conclusions drawn from the check-up of certain letters with a particularly interesting content addressed to the party leadership, ministries, or local bodies.

The party bodies and the executive committees of county, municipal, and town people's councils should organize discussions -- on the basis of conclusions drawn from certain notifications of the working people concerning the violation of certain laws -- in units or localities with frequent violations of the respective laws on the causes that led to such violations; following this, all necessary measures should be adopted to curb and prevent such violations.

The letters in which certain working people complain that they are being persecuted by certain management factors in their units for their combative attitude toward shortcomings and violations should be directly checked by the management cadres of the bodies which received the respective letters. The party-state bodies and the managements of mass and public organizations should also include in their overall control activity the examination of the resolution of the working people's letters and audiences in the units and organizations being checked.

In order to prevent violations, it is absolutely necessary that political-ideological education of party cadres and members should place greater emphasis on the questions of party-state discipline and of communist morality and socialist equity.

The central press bodies and the radio and television should continue to pay appropriate attention to improving the quality and raising the efficiency of the resolution of problems raised by citizens in letters and audiences. The party county committees and the management councils in ministries should take measures to ensure that the local newspapers and specialized periodicals publish more frequently material concerning good experiences recorded in the activity with letters and audiences, the causes that lead to notifications, and the conclusions drawn from checking-up on letters.

The Party Central Collegium, the Section for Letters and Audiences, and other sections of the RCP Central Committee and of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity should intensify their control of the way in which country party committees, ministries, and other central bodies apply the provisions of the RCP Central Committee decision and of Law No 1/1978 as well as other decisions subsequently adopted concerning the work with letters and audiences; they should persevere in checking the implementation of measures established after examining the working people's notifications.

The party Central Committee expresses the conviction that the party-state bodies and the managements of mass and public organizations will firmly work to raise the qualitative level of the activity to resolve the letters and problems raised during audiences, in order to thus increase the working people's contribution to improving the socioeconomic activity, exemplarily fulfilling the plan tasks envisaged for the current 5-year plan, and meeting the 40th anniversary of the 23 August 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th party congress with outstanding results in all fields.

CONTINUING REPORTS OF DOS SANTOS' OFFICIAL VISIT

Discusses Cooperation

MB051453 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Recorded report by correspondents (Arthuro Riscado) and (Arlindo Macedo) in Belgrade on 4 April]

[Text] While discussing Angolan-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and President Mika Spiljak highlighted the great prospects for the relations between the two nations. Military and socioeconomic aspects were dealt with in great detail during the first round of government talks held in Belgrade.

On the occasion, the comrade president spoke to Mika Spiljak and described the political and military situation in Angola. He also mentioned the recent accord which had come about at South Africa's request. The head of state stressed that this was the result of the growing successes of the young Angolan Army on the battle front against the invading army of the Pretoria regime. President Mika Spiljak expressed Yugoslavia's full agreement with the stance taken by the People's Republic of Angola. The accord, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed, does not imply withdrawal from the antiapartheid struggle, nor complacency with UNITA. Moreover, he gave assurances that this fragile peace is aimed at speeding up the process of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia. The comrade president acknowledged the singularity and legitimacy of SWAPO as the honorable representative of the colonized people of Namibia.

The Angolan head of state also noted the parallel with the similar stance taken by Mozambique with South Africa for a cease-fire. He reiterated the stance of the two Portuguese speaking countries of southern Africa in pursuing this policy, and with the support of the frontline states, the struggle against apartheid, which was described as a factor causing tension in southern Africa and a threat against the sovereign neighboring states.

Referring to internal Angolan problems during his talks with President Mika Spiljak, the comrade president recalled the social and economic problems which have been caused by the war, and stressed the difficulty in supplying the areas affected, assisting the local residents, and normalizing their living conditions. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the main areas in which there should be an increase of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia are education, health, and transportation.

Mika Spiljak, Yugoslav head of state, in response to the impromptu statement by the Angolan head of state during the talks yesterday, promised greater Yugoslav support for the Angolan efforts for the defense and general development of the country. Reiterating the Yugoslav support for the recent cease-fire accord in southern Angola, Mika Spiljak stated that it is a sovereign right of our country -- the People's Republic of Angola -- to determine the means and methods of the struggle against apartheid. He also reaffirmed the Yugoslav support for Resolution 435 and SWAPO.

Meanwhile, in the framework of his visit to the SFRY, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos this morning met with the Yugoslav head of government.

Addresses Belgrade Officials

MB051500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos upon receiving the golden plaque from the Belgrade City Council at Belgrade City Hall on 4 April -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade [word indistinct] commissars, comrade party and goverment officials attending the ceremony, comrades: We are in Yugoslavia as a party and government delegation which has come to pay a friendly visit. We have thus come to express the sentiments of friendship and the deep solidarity of all the Angolan people.

On this occasion, we would like to take the opportunity to to convey not only these sentiments but also the fraternal and warm greetings of the Angolan people. We are pleased that the Belgrade authorities decided to give me and the Angolan people an award during our visit; an award with which high-ranking state officials visiting this town are honored.

This golden plaque reaffirms the traditional friendship which has always been demonstrate not only by the residents of this city, but also by the people of Yugoslavia. There are strong reasons for our special friendship. Our peoples love peace, freedom, and independence. For a long time now they have been struggling for social justice and freedom. They belong to the Nonaligned Movement, where they actively participate in implementing its resolutions. They wage a common struggle so as to make the noble ideas of peace and socialism triumph in Angola and Yugoslavia.

The firm foundation of our friendship was laid by Comrades Josef Broz Tito and Agostinho Neto. The principles of our economic cooperation are based on this firm foundation. We express our greatest gratitude for the honor that you have given us today by awarding us the golden plaque of Belgrade city. Let the relations of friendship and solidarity grown even further between our respective peoples. Thank you very much. [applause]

Visits Car Factory

LD052008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Kragujevac, April 5 (TANJUG) -- Angolan President Jose dos Santos visited today, Thursday, a major Yugoslav car maker, the "(Cena) Zastava" automobile factory of Kragujevac where he had talks with the management of the plant relating to the marketing of Yugoslav-made automobiles in Africa. In the talks both sides stated readiness for cooperation between the Kragujevac car factory and Angolan economists,

At a luncheon honoring Dos Santos, in Yugoslavia on a seven-day visit, president of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Servia Nikola Ljubicic repeated Yugoslavia's readiness to contribute to Angola's development.

Dos Santos said that in Yugoslavia he had useful talks and accepted a large number of important proposals for cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, the production of phosphates, and other products. Dos Santos also said that his country's delegation signed two agreements with Yugoslavia on cooperation in the field of information and culture.

Information, Culture Agreements

LD052245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Angola signed in Belgrade today, Thursday, two agreements, one on cooperation in the field of information and one on cooperation in culture and education.

The agreement on mass media cooperation envisages the promotion of cooperation between the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and the Angolan national news agency ANGOP, the development of cooperation between news publishing houses, broadcasting organisations, journalists' associations, and organisations producing documentary and informative films.

The two-year programme on cultural-educational cooperation envisages the promotion of relations in the two fields and particularly, inter-university cooperation and the intensification of cooperation in the fields of museology, library science, performing arts, and film and publishing industries.

Talks End 5 April

LD060443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Angola have excellent relations, which represent a solid basis for the development of economic, commodity, scientific, and technological cooperation, as well as other forms of cooperation, between the two countries. This was stated today during the final talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] MPLA-Labor Party, who together with their associates, summed up the results of the Angolan delegation's visit to Yugoslavia.

It was also established that a mutual desire and prospects exist for considerably promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Angola. Yugoslavia's level of technology and rich experience in many sectors of the economy could contribute considerably to Angola's swifter development, that is, they could increase the volume of and improve overall economic cooperation. As the Angolan president stressed, Angola is particularly interested in cooperation in the field of agriculture so as to rapidly develop this sector so that it can reach a level sufficient to satisfy domestic food demand in the shortest possible time. New possibilities to increase commodity exchanges between the two countries were also explored. Two approved Yugoslav lines of credit, each worth $50 million, will contribute to this considerably. During the Yugoslav-Angolan talks special attention was devoted to the development of events in Africa, above all in the south of the continent. The Angolan delegation provided detailed information on the subject.

AT the end of the talks, President dos Santos extended an invitation to the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the People's Republic of Angola, which was accepted with pleasure. After the final talks, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave an informal dinner in the White Palace in honor of the Angolan head of state and party.

Seen Off by Spiljak

LD060959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0756 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Jose Eduard dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, ended his official and friendly visit to our country and left Belgrade by air this morning.

The high-ranking visitor from the friendly and nonaligned country was seen off by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent personalities from Yugoslav sociopolitical and public life. Also on hand were Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dr Ivo Margar, member of the Federal Executive Council; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the [Belgrade] City Assembly; Colonel General Dane Petkovskiy, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities. The ambassadors of Angola, Romania, Poland, and a number of African countries were also present.

During his stay in Belgrade, Angolan President dos Santos held a broad exchange of views with Mika Spiljak which covered topical issues of bilateral cooperation and a number of vital international problems. Particular attention was paid to the development of political conditions on the African Continent and the situation in southern Africa. The participants in the talks also exchanged views on the current activity of the nonaligned.

During his stay in our country, Dos Santos also met with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central committee Presidium. They talked about cooperation between the two parties. The president of the People's Republic of Angola also met other prominent Yugoslav personalities. A joint communique on Yugoslav-Angolan talks will be published in Belgrade and Luanda today.

LCY-FLN TALKS; COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD242213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Algiers, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Final talks between the LCY and FLN delegations, led by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Abderrazak Bohara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee in charge of international relations, were held in Algiers today. At the end of the talks, a protocol on cooperation between the two parties for this year and next year was signed.

Participants in the talks also expressed today, as they did in the talks in the past few days, their all-round satisfaction with cooperation between the two parties and between the sociopolitical organizations of Yugoslavia and Algeria, which stems from the resolve of the two leaderships for even broader mutual consultations. The desire of both the LCY and the FLN was stressed for further stimulating the development of the entire Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation, which was assessed as positive.

Serious concern was expressed at the talks about the present very complex international situation which is a threat to peace and security in the world. What was particularly emphasized was the danger stemming from the arms race, the policy of force, pressure, and aggression, as well as from the world economic crisis. The latter is one of the chief causes of world instability, and it particularly affects the developing countries. The common assessment of the LCY and the FLN is that it is necessary to involve all progressive and democratic forces in the world, which are fighting for peace, in order to reduce tension and in order that accumulated problems might begin to be resolved.

Within this framework, the policy and the movement of nonaligned countries have a special role. The LCY and the FLN stress that Yugoslavia and Algeria will make joint efforts to preserve the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and to implement the decisions of the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries, because this would be an exceptional contribution to overcoming the present serious situation in the world.

In the Yugoslav-Algerian party talks, special attention was paid to events in the Mediterranean. The security of Europe is inseparable from security of the Mediterranean, and the LCY and FLN will continue to struggle for turning this area into a zone of peace and cooperation by the countries along its coast. The forthcoming conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, to be held in Belgrade, will be an opportunity not only for consultations but also for launching joint peace-loving initiatives in the Mediterranean area.

The problem of the Western Sahara is a problem of decolonization, it was stressed among other things, and applications of the resolution of the OAU's latest summit -- which envisages direct talks by belligerent parties and the implementation of the self-determination of the people of Sahara -- is the only solution. The two sides also noted that a solution of the Cyprus problem must rest on respect for the national integrity, unity, independence, and nonaligned position of Cyprus, in line with the UN resolution and on the basis of equality of the two communities and without outside interference.

The LCY and the FLN believe that the Iraqi-Iranian war weakens the Nonaligned Movement and encourages hegemonist interference in the region. An urgent appeal has therefore been addressed to the two countries to stop the conflict and to seek solutions through negotiations.

At the end of his visit, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said at a short press conference at Algiers airport that he is very satisfied with his visit to Algeria. He said he is convinced that comprehensive cooperation between the two countries will continue to successfully develop. He also stressed that the LCY and the FLN are resolved to coordinate their action in the international sphere even more and to cooperate even more closely.

PROPOSAL FOR NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT WELCOMED

LD051522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1303 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today welcomed the proposal put forward by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz on calling a new "North-South" summit. Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Zeljko Jeglic said the initiative was a logical follow-up to the similar meeting held during the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

At a regular press conference here today, Jeglic added that the international contacts by Yugoslav Presidency President Mika Spiljak and Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov confirm that a meeting similar to that held in New York is necessary in the present state of international affairs.

There has been no progress in "North-South" relations, although this was the main topic of the New York meeting, said Jeglic, adding that Prime Minister Gandhi and Chancellor Sinowatz therefore concluded that the holding of a new summit meeting was necessary.

In keeping with its nonaligned policy, Yugoslavia is prepared to contribute to any action that would lead to an improvement in international affairs and the successful realization of this initiative, Jeglic said.

SPILJAK TO ALGERIA 7-9 APR; TO DISCUSS GULF WAR

LD051752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- The nonaligned countries are both interested and duty-bound to invest efforts and launch initiatives for the earliest possible halting of the Iran-Iraq war, stated Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Zeljko Jeglic at a regular press conference here today, Thursday.

The halting of the conflict between these two nonaligned countries is one of standing topics Yugoslavia discusses with other countries, primarily the nonaligned, stated Jeglic.

"In the messages recently exchanged by President of Yugoslavia's Presidency Mika Spiljak and Chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement Indira Gandhi, special attention was paid to this problem," he said. what the nonaligned countries can and should do concerning the war between Iran and Iraq will certainly be among the topics which will be discussed during President Spiljak's visit to Algeria, added Jeglic.

President Mika Spiljak will pay a visit to Algeria on April 7-9. Jeglic also said that Indira Gandhi, currently chairing the Nonaligned Movement, will also visit Algeria soon.

Nonaligned Activity

LD052255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 5 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak's forthcoming visit to Algeria is part of the top-level intensive consultations between Yugoslav and foreign statesmen, writes the Yugoslav daily BORBA in its issue for tomorrow, Friday.

Since the stands of Algeria and Yugoslavia on most international questions are very close or identical, the forthcoming top-level dialogue will certainly explore the possibilities of the Nonaligned Movement's activity towards the relaxation of hotbeds of crises.

Very good by tradition, the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria nonetheless can be promoted still more, and the relevant possibilities will also be discussed, writes BORBA. The daily reminds that Algeria is one of Yugoslavia's major business partners among the developing countries.

As the latest congress of the Algerian ruling (?party) concentrated on the country's internal development, Yugoslavia is looking forward towards having its enterprises commissioned for development programmes in Algeria, BORBA comments and adds that Spiljak's visit to Algeria will be constructive internationally as well as bilaterally.

Economic Cooperation

LD051755 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 5 Apr 84

[By Srboljub Majlovic]

[Text] Algiers, April 5 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation will be among main topics at the forthcoming talks in Algeria between Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak and Algerian head of state Chadli Bendjedid.

The two non-aligned countries have exceptionally friendly relations and developing political cooperation, but trade has lately been in stagnation.

Last year Yugoslavia exported to Algeria goods to the value of 158 million dollars, and imported from that country goods to the value of 82 million. Because of smaller foreign exchange receipts from oil and gas, Algeria cut imports, and Yugoslavia, also because of shortage of foreign currency, also had to limit purchases abroad.

Enterprises of the two countries have already concluded transactions for this year to the value of 168 million dollars, according to data of the representative office of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy in Algiers, which promises a significant increase in trade.

The two sides have agreed that the promotion of industrial cooperation and cooperation in the field of capital investment, as well as the transfer of technology, is the best way to the strengthening of economic relations. The value of capital construction works of Yugoslav enterprises in Algeria has reached 1.2 billion dollars. The works cover the construction of three dams, of roads and agricultural projects, flats and joint petro-chemical undertakings.

DELEGATION IN GUINEA FOR SEKOU TOURE FUNERAL

Wreath Laid at Bier

LD300033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Dakar, March 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav League of Communists Presidency President Dragoslav Markovic, who heads a Yugoslav delegation to the funeral of President Sekou Toure, today, Thursday, laid a wreath beside the late Guinean president's bier.

The Yugoslav delegation was welcomed at Conakry airport by Prime Minister and Assistant Secretary General of the Guinean Democratic Party Lansana Beavogui, now acting head of state, and the members of the party's Politbureau.

In a statement to the Guinean press, Markovic said that the news of the death of Sekou Toure, a staunch champion of African independence, a revolutionary and a great friend of Yugoslavia, had saddened all Yugoslavs.

Spiljak Signs Condolence Book

LD292217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 29 Mar 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 [TANJUG] -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak, who returned from an official visit to Czechoslovakia at noon today (Thursday), went directly from Belgrade airport to the Embassy of the Republic of Guinea to sign the book of condolences which was opened there this morning on the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

"With deep reverence -- on behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia - I pay tribute to the memory of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, a great son of Guinea, visionary of Africa and champion of its progress in peace, independence and freedom, an outstanding statesman whose work is an integral part of the foundations and strength of the Movement of Non-Alignment", President Spiljak wrote in the book of condolences. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1757 GMT on 31 March adds: The Yugoslav delegation left Conakry for Belgrade today [31 March].]

SRZENTIC REVIEWS VISIT TO MALAYSIA, INDONESIA

LD021947 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 2 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG) -- During the visits to Indonesia, one of the founder-countries of the Nonaligned Movement, and Malaysia, the Yugoslav Assembly delegation discussed the focuses of crisis in Asia, especially Kampuchea, and the possibility of Yugoslavia cooperating in seeking a solution to these problems, stated Assembly President Vojo Srzentic, who headed the delegation, on his return here from visits to the two countries.

During the talks in Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur it was also stated that the developing countries should prepare, by way of increasing their bilateral cooperation, against the blows of the world crisis, Srzentic said. He went on to say that Yugoslavia should use the good political relations it has with Indonesia and Malaysia to achieve a better and steadier economic cooperation with the two countries. Stating that some Yugoslav enterprises have a good chance of geting contracts in Indonesia and Malaysia in the fields of electric power industry, transport, agriculture and shipbuilding, Srzentic emphasized the interest of the two countries in using Yugoslav sea ports as consignation and distribution points for the marketing of their goods in Europe. Cooperation in the scientific, technical, cultural, educational, and other fields was also discussed in the talks.

Friendly feelings which the people of the two countries have for Yugoslavia were repeatedly emphasized during meetings with Indonesian President Suharto and Mayasian Prime Minister Mahatir, concluded Srzentic.

KRISTOV VISITS MACEDONIA, MEETS STAVREV

AU051351 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] At the invitation of Milenko Bojanic, SFRY secretary of foreign trade, Kristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, has paid a visit to Yugoslavia. After his talks with state and economic leaders in Belgrade, he also visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Minister Khristo Khristov was received by Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Madedonia. The possibilities for further expanding the economic ties between Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia within the general expansion of the economic cooperation with Yugoslavia were discussed. It was established that there was favorable possibilities for developing a long-term cooperation in metallurgy, chemistry, electronics, and mass consumer goods. Particular attention was also devoted to production-sharing and specialization. The prospects for developing trade in the border areas were also discussed and both countries gave information in this respect.

NIN SAYS PLANINC WORRIED ABOUT PRICE UNFREEZE

AU051430 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1735, 1 Apr 84 pp 10-11

[Jug Grizelj report]

[Excerpt] We talked with Milka Planinc in her office in the Palace of the Federation, on the Sava bank on Tuesday [27 March], when her words [in her speech at the SAWPY meeting on 22 March] carried by the Monitor Televison Program were still fresh in our memory.

The president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] told us that she had carefully weighed each of her words, as she always does, and that she is still convinced that she had to say what she said. This was probably a rejoinder to possible negative comments on her words, If there were any, and they were likely to appear at some places, although not in the wide public, which quite seriously and correctly understood her message.

"You see, if we have to reduce public and communal expenditure by 5 percent -- we have agreed to that and entered it into last year's and this year's resolutions -- then it should be done. However, if everyone tells us that they have exausted the reserves, and we all know very well that some reserves in basic organizations of associated labor, in factories, in self-managing interest communities, in education, and so on, have been hardly touched, then it shows that we really failed to understand stabilization in the same way. therefore, let everyone do his job and let us not worry about support. It has been clear to me from the beginning that if we fail to roll up our sleeves there will be no solutions and that we have to make sharp cuts as well. However, the ground is burning under our feet now and that is why it was necessary to say that clearly and this is exactly why I have said it that way."

The FEC president explains to us how she understands her job as government president: She says that she can be the president of only that government, the concept of which is that self-managers' rights should be constantly increased, even in the specific case of price formation, because if a producer cannot form the prices of his products himself, then, she says, "the whole superstructure upon which self-management grows, from personal incomes to the distribution of total income, collapses. Then the producer does not have the position of a self-manager."

Some people think, we heard Milka Planinc saying this at the aformentioned meeting as well, and they are probably well-intentioned, that prices can be easily brought into mutual accord, which is now disturbed, through state regulation.

"This is why I have said," Milka Planinc says, "that now things should be solved in the political sphere, that one should go to the grassroots, talk with workers, explain things to them, and if necessary, force them by economic coercion to take over the responsibilities that belong to them."

Everyone Is Waiting for the FEC

In the Monitor Program, we heard Milka Planinc's remarks about the sluggishness in making agreements. She recalled then that the task of relieving the burden to the economy, in which the main role belongs to communes, republics, and provinces, has been included in resolutions for 2 years now. We can see, however, that no one has done anything to relieve the burden during last year or the first 3 months of this year, and if the burden to the economy were relieved by reducing contributions and taxes by only 5 percent -- the unfreezing of prices would be easier to bear. Instead, when the SFRY Assembly discusses this and delegates' come to assemblies and report on what individual communities have done to relieve the burden to the economy, everyone says they have exhausted all possibilities and are waiting to see what the FEC will do. "One is waiting for a package of measures," Milka Planinc says, "and forgetting that in a federal state, each package consists of shared responsibilities. Let delegates call us to action -- that is sometimes very good for the FEC, it shakes up us well -- but let them not call us for something that is their responsibility."

It is known that Milka Planinc has spent the last 2 weeks visiting republican and provincial centers -- last week she visited Skopje and Pristina -- where she had talks about both new measures and the price unfreeze. We ask her about her impressions from these visits, and she says that she hold a firm belief that all republics and provinces will accept the new FEC measures, especially in the sphere of prices, in the sphere of changing some competences, and so on. Her impression is, she says, that the FEC will get support for the new measures in the SFRY Assembly, too.

We asked Milka Planinc, "for our personal use," whether she is afraid of the price unfreeze -- as most of the public is afraid of it. We believe that the FEC president will not be angry with us for informing the wider public as well about her attitude upon this.

She explains: "If everyone keeps to his competences, if everyone does his job, if the delegate system really works, from within, from the smallest basic organization of associated labor to republican and federal leaderships, there should be no problems. This time, nonetheless, everything has been well discussed and more elaborately worked out." However, notwithstanding the resoluteness, she does not conceal it: She is worried.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DETAILS UNFREEZING PRICES

AU051432 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar/1 Apr 84 p 1

[M. Dapcevic article: "Obstacle Race: Unfreezing Prices"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Mar -- The price freeze will be lifted most likely at the end of April. This is not only an IMF request but almost an inevitability that was taken into account as early as the decision on the price freeze was taken. This was said at a session of the SFRY Assembly Committee for Market and Prices when the packet of various measures (laws, decisions, and accords) was discussed, measures that will soon be taken to revive production and economic growth, to achieve a better functioning of commodity reserves, measures used to directly influence the market and those needed for a financial consolidation of the economy and banks.

The new price decision, which will come into effect at the end of April, envisages that the prices should be formed by the associated labor, according to certain rules, either independently or in cooperation with the pertinent organs. Thus, some 55 percent of prices will be formed freely, the prices of some 32-33 percent of products will be determined through self-managing agreements, while the remaining 13-15 percent of prices will be under strict social control. According to the present proposal, these will be the prices of electricity, natural gas, crude oil and derivatives, artificial fertilizers, the prices in the domestic railroad and the post, telegraph, and telephone communications as well as the prices of sugar, cooking oil, wheat flour, and cigarettes.

Producers will have to inform the Communities for Prices about every price increase based on the agreement, and they will be able to apply the new price list only after 1 month. The list of those who will have the right to do this has not yet been made.

In addition, the prices of communal housing services, catering, tourism, basic food products, city and road transportation, information dailies, radio and television subscriptions, and school textbooks will be formed and controlled in cooperation with the Federal Community for Prices and will be applied uniformly throughout the country.

Once the price freeze has been lifted, according to delegates, the people's standard of living will be considerably threatened, and one must bear this in mind even now.

For this reason it is proposed, among other things, that rents cannot be increased before 1 July this year and that after this date rent increases should be coordinated according to the increase in personal incomes. In the discussion lasting several hours delegates assessed that the proposed measures do not guarantee a calming of inflation this year, and they were also aware of the fact that without a change in behavior no documents can improve the situation. The current situation in the field of prices is assessed as exceptionally difficult and for this reason it is necessary to find solutions which will ensure that this year's inflation will be controlled.

FEC ON BUSINESS CONTROL, TAXATION, ENERGY ISSUES

LD052029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Zvone Dragan, the Federal Executive Council agreed on the (?draft) of the law on amendments and addenda to the law on the bases of business activity by organizations of associated labor in the area of commodity and services turnover and on the system of measures to prevent the violation of the uniform Yugoslav market. The changes would create the conditions under which the market inspection organs could more easily control the business activity of organizations of associated labor in commodity turnover.

According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council also examined several proposals for regulations to reduce the taxation of the economy and in this connection decided to take the initiative in the SFRY Assembly for concluding a social compact on the subject. Such a document would create conditions for the uniform reduction of taxes and contributions for general and joint consumption on a selective basis in the republics and provinces. Other entities such as the social accountancy service and chambers of commerce should also take measures to reduce the commitments of the economy.

The Federal Executive Council adopted assessments and stands on how to realize the social compact on measures for stimulating the opening up of new coal mines and oil and (?gas) fields and the modernization of existing ones. It was stated that several measures and activities have been taken in order to realize this agreement in the area of price policy, the reduction of customs duties on imported equipment, the securing of foreign currency, income tax reduction and the improvement of the material position and working conditions of miners. However, the Federal Executive Council assessed that not all the measures and activities envisaged in the social compact have been taken in order to achieve its consistent implementation.

Examining the realization of Yugoslavia's energy balance for this year, the Federal Executive Council considers that the competent organs should take timely measures concerning the importation of equipment, raw materials, spare parts, and reproduction materials in order to achieve the planned energy production and the completion of power plants which are due to go into operation this year. It is also necessary to take measures in order to speed up the completion and commissioning of power plants under construction and to pass decrees by the end of April which would guarantee balanced supplies of petroleum derivatives, petrochemical products, and coke to the market under equal conditions. The council also assessed that measures should be taken against those business banks and other subjects which have not allocated the full amount of foreign exchange for the importation of energy raw materails. The council ordered the competent organs to realize these stands and assessments as soon as possible.

The Federal Executive Council also examined several other questions concerning current economic policy and our country's foreign relations.